and informed that there were 16 or 18 ſail of privateers ready to put to ſea from Bermuda.

Capt. Grimes, from Havre, informs that the French fleet was ſtill at ſea. That the greateſt harmony and good order prevailed at Havre during his ſtay there. That the Decree permitting the exportation of every ſpecies of merchandize from France, was debated in the Convention, but not finally concluded upon. And that the venders of American cargoes were permitted to carry away the proceeds in ſpecie.

Capt. G. alſo informs, that proviſions were very high when he left Havre; flour was ſelling from 14 to 16 dollars; rice from 2 to 3 guineas per hun. beef 12 to 14 dollars, and pork about 18 dollars per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Extract of a letter from St. Domingo, to a reſpectable houſe in Baltimore, dated 3d Feb. laſt.

"The trade of this iſland has either undergone a great change, or has never exiſted as been repreſented;—for ſince I have been here, I ſee nothing to make it ſo very alluring—more eſpecially when undertaken at the immenſe charges that neceſſarily attend it. It appears as if the eyes of every merchant and trader in the United States were fixed at St. Domingo: and what is exhibited every day, ſtrengthens my opinion: for the immenſe influx of every article, as well of our own produce, as that imported from every part of the world, into thoſe colonies is aſtoniſhing; who the adventurers have expected were to conſume it, is hard to conjecture. For inſtance, wine, that article is cheaper here now, than was ever known in the moſt brilliant days of the late Louis: For alas! who is there left to drink it? The white people are all gone, and the uſurpers were moſtly ſtrangersto that munificent beverage; however, it muſt be allowed, that ſince they have taken their maſters places, they have endeavoured to ape their manners alſo, but with an awkward grace. A glutt or two of taffia, anſwering every purpoſe of a bottle of the beſt medoc.

"Butter, lard, ſoap, and candles; thoſe that have once been the beſt of articles, are all down to nothing.

"There are other things that attend this trade, that ſhould not paſs unnoticed: The Danes, or rather Dutch, under Daniſh colours, are powerful and jealous competitors for a ſhare in this commerce: Their flags being alſo neutral, they ſwarm here from St. Thomas's, &c.—and ſo far as relates to dry goods and groceries, endeavour to underſell us. Add to this, they will always give more for coffee than the Americans. The uſual cuſtom among the ſellers of this article, when they arrive in town, is, at firſt to go into all the American ſtores, and learn the higheſt price they will give, and then go and ſell to a Dane for ſix deniers more: Theſe things happen every day as well here, as at the Aux Cayes. Another thing to be obſerved is, that there is always more money on hand than a proportion of coffee for ſale; hence the difficulty of permutation:—and it is very rare that our goods can be bartered for that article. It has been frequently the caſe ſince I have been here, that veſſels would lay 4 or 5 weeks to collect 100,000 wt. of coffee, notwithſtanding the money was ready before hand, perhaps brought from ſome other country.

"The dwindled population of this country, as it now ſtands, may be claſſed in the following manner:—One half ſoldiers—one fourth labourers, &c.—the other two fourths idle vagrants. The proportion from whom the labour is to be expected, do very little; this is not ſtrange, when it is conſidered that there is neither ſuperiority nor ſubordination exiſting here;—every one does as he pleaſes, and in this climate it requires but little to ſupply the calls of nature. All kinds of ground proviſions are as cheap as ever they were. Flour is but little uſed, except it is by the ſoldiers, and a few of the inhabitants of the town. To the former, the government is obliged to extend that article, as well as pork, and beef, the better to keep them under any kind of ſubjection, the fourths of the people that now eat flour and fleſh meat every day, formerly did not taſte of thoſe articles once in a year. But their being now ſerved with theſe good things, and rum, reconciles them to the life of a ſoldier. The others who are not enrolled, and conſequently have no relations, curſe the day and the authors of their emancipation. But they will not work—adminiſtration have taken up a great number of them, and put them on the plantations to make ſugar; but it is very little they do. and are always quarrelling with their directors about their ſhare of the proceeds; ſo that it is attended with great difficulty, even to ſave the canes that are already grown, and the ſame with every other kind of produce. The article of coffee is getting very ſcarce, and riſing every day.".

Capt. Waſſon, late of the brig Salome, of Philadelphia arrived in town on Friday evening laſt; he informs, that he ſailed from Bermuda, in a veſſel belonging to Baltimore, on the 5th ult. and that the brig Hannah, Capt. Kenney, belonging to this port, was to ſail from thence in 2 days after, homeward bound.

Capt. Hayes, of the brig Sally, 17 days from Dominica, on the 18th ult. in lat. 32, 39, long. 64, ſpoke the ſloop Flying Fiſh, from Baltimore, bound to Hiſpaniola, out 9 days, having loſt her bowſprit ſix days before.

The 21ſt, in lat. 35, 53, long. 73, W. ſpoke the ſchooner Barbara, Capt. White, from Martinique bound to Baltimore, out 36 days, having ſhifted her ballaſt, and ſtove her boats.

The 23d, in lat. 37, 57, long. 72, 15, ſpoke the brig Patron, from New-York to the Havannah, three days out—all well.

In the brig Alexander, Capt. Peaſe, 20 days from St. Bartholomew's, came 12 of the people belonging to the Lovely Laſs, a French privateer which arrived there—they inform that the Lovely Laſs had taken a Spaniſh ſhip, an Engliſh Packet and a ſloop, beſides a few more they ſunk——on board the Spaniſh ſhip they put all the Captains and crew of the captured and ſent them off for Barbadoes.

By the arrival of the brig Experience, Captain Houſton, from Barbadoes, newſpapers were received from that Iſland to the 28th of February, by a merchant of this city, which contain the following articles.

BRIDGE-TOWN, Feb. 21.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived from Falmouth, in 44 days, his Majeſty's packet the Portland, with the laſt Dember mail. The extraordinary length of the minutes of the Houſe of Aſſembly will, we hope, be a ſufficient excuſe for not furniſhing our readers with extracts from London prints. The moſt material intelligence, however, we find to be, that a ſtrong and formidable French fleet of 31 ſail of the line had made its appearance in the channel, to the annoyance of our outward bound fleet, which had again put into port; but from the well known activity, ſkill and vigilance of our brave Britiſh commanders, we have the ſtrongeſt hope, that the preſent year will prove as propitious to Britain's navy as the preceding one.

We alſo learn, that Holland has concluded a ſeparate peace with the Republic of France; the particulars of which we will endeavour to lay before the public on Tueſday.

By way of Martinique, we learn the ſafe arrival of the Boyne at Portſmouth.

February 24.

This morning arrived the ſchooner Governor Rickets, from Martinique, by whom a correſpondent has favoured us with the followinging, which we offer to the public as authentic:

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated February 20.

"The commanders in chief here, ſome few days ago, ſent the Hoſteſs-Quickly to Guadaloupe, with Lieut. Thompſon of the Majeſtic, and an army officer, with a flag of truce, to pay Britiſh troops, priſoners there, and to inſpect the ſick. On the arrival of the veſſel, Lieutenant Thompſon went on ſhore and had an interview with Victor Hugues, the democratic commander, who would not ſuffer the army officer to go on ſhore. He aſked the Lieutenant for his authority for coming; on producing which, and ſeeing the names of Caldwell and Vaughan, he thought proper, it is ſaid, to treat our gallant commanders with great affected contempt. After much converſation, he took the Lieutenant to a houſe which he ſaid was "Jones's. I wiſh," ſaid he, "I could ſee this man; he kept excellent wine, and you ſhall taſte it." A bottle was ordered, and he proceeded: "Barbadoes is the only country you have worth taking, and long before this I ſhould have been there, was it not ſo far to windward, and ſo many white inhabitants on it: but let them look to themſelves, I know not what ſucceſs may prompt me to. Go you your way, tell thoſe who ſend you, I fear them not; their countrymen ſhall be taken care of without their help: do not let them ſend any more ſpies, for the next ſhall not be treated as you have been." The Lieutenant immediately embarked, and arrived here yeſterday and reports, that the harbour of Point au Petre is full of veſſels, and ſeems to think Barbadoes the object of greateſt danger. This account you may depend upon.

"It is alſo in circulation here that a French privatteer and frigate are cruizing to windward of Barbadoes, that a Guineaman called the Prince of Wales, with 400 ſlaves has been taken by them, beſides a Schooner belonging to St. Vincent.—The general opinion here is, that Dominica will ſhortly be attacked by the French from Guadaloupe, and that Barbadoes will have a viſit from them for the ſake of plunder, it would therefore be neceſſary to take Victor Hugue's advice and look to yourſelves."—All is tranquility here, and the French inhabitants ſeem perfectly ſatisfied. The royaliſts ſhew themſelves in great numbers, and are fond of the Britiſh uniform.—

"We cannot but congratulate the inhabitants of Barbadoes on the eſtabliſhment of a Militia, that now renders their population formidable, as well as extenſive.—The judicious ſelection of Commanding Officers, and their meritorious and unremitted exertions, deſerve and receive univerſal approbation: ſuch is the ſpirit of the country, which however dormant, has never been extinguiſhed, that all ranks are eager to come forward in the general defence.

"Nor is the generous enthuſiaſm confined to the breaſts of thoſe reſpectable Gentlemen who have accepted commiſſions—we are certain that it pervades as well the privates as the officers of every corps; and whilſt we are enabled to raiſe, at a few hours notice, a conſtitutional defence of 5000 ſoldiers, we may be aſſured that if our enemies *condeſcendingly* conceive this Iſland "*worth taking*," we ſhall never be deſtitute of men who will convince theſe boaſters, that we, in our turn, think it *worth defending*."

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated the 28th of February.

"We hourly expect the arrival of 11,000 troops, and have received advice of their embarkation at Portſmouth. We are here in the midſt of war—the Commandant at Guadaloupe has threatened us—but I have heard the threatened live long."

The officers of a ſmall French privateer ſhip that arrived at St. Bartholemew's a few days before the ſailing of the brig Alexandria, Captain Primepeas, reported that they had been cruiſing twelve days, in which whey took a Spaniſh ſhip, an Engliſh packet, and a ſloop—the two laſt they ſunk, and after taking out twenty thouſand dollars, which they found in the Spaniſh ſhip, delivered her up to the priſoners, deſiring them to proceed to the neareſt Engliſh Iſland.

The privateer was ſaid to have come from Virginia, but ſhe is ſuppoſed to be the ſame that ſailed from the Delaware in the month of December laſt.

On Friday morning laſt, departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, NATHAN PAWLING, Eſq; High Sheriff of the county of Montgomery. Of this much lamented branch of a very old and reſpectable family, it may be juſtly ſaid, that he invariably purſued the path of moral rectitude, and never deviated from the ſtreight line of truth and honor. Manly and independent in his principles, his judgment felt not the influence of fear, or the bias of intereſt.

In private life, he delighted in healing the differences of neighbours, in comforting the afflicted, and in exerciſing thoſe duties, which were inſpired by filial reverence, conjugal affection, brotherly love, and parental fondneſs.

In his public conduct, he was active, diligent and punctual in the faithful diſcharge of the truſts committed to his care. Attentive and conſiderate to the diſtreſſes of the poor, he ſoftened the rigor of juſtice, by the intervention of humanity.

His diſconſolate widow, his helpleſs infants, and his numerous acquaintances, will long deplore his loſs. A friend and relative, who knew and revered his worth, now pays this juſt tribute of reſpect to his memory.

* * * The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on *Monday*, April 6, 1795, at the Carpenters' Hall, going up to the United States Bank, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening.

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER.

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE's, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 11th of April next, at the Houſe of *David Brinton*, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

A Valuable LOT of LAND, ſituate in the borough of Wilmington; bounded eaſt by Orange-ſtreet, north by Kent-ſtreet, weſt by Tatnal-ſtreet, and ſouth by Broad-ſtreet, comprehending all the ſquare, excepting two ſmall lots, ſold out of it by Benjamin Chandlee, deceaſed, to Joel Zane. Attendance will be given, at 3 o'clock, on the day of ſale, and the conditions will be made known, by

ELLIS CHANDLEE, & BROTHERS.

March 26, 1795.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 22d inſtant, an apprentice LAD, named *George Bamford*, between 18 and 19 years of age, was bred a farmer; light brown hair, pale countenance, ſlim made, wears his hair tied, grey eyes, ſlim legs, knock-kneed, and drinks to exceſs; had on and took with him, a roram hat, ſtriped green cloth coattee, ſtriped velvet veſt, thickſet breeches, ribbed ſtockings, all new, two pair of ſhoes, a fulled linſey lead coloured coattee, linſey veſt and trowſers, ſtriped red and blue, one ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, one flax and tow do. both new, two do. of flax, much worn, muſlin neckcloth, a new wallet, marked J. S. with whiter thread. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Apprentice, and ſecuring him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forwarned, not to harbour or carry off ſaid Apprentice.

§ JACOB SHEARER.

March 25, 1795.

ABSCONDED from his employ as a diſtiller, on the 14th inſtant, a certain JAMES BERRY, and took from his employer (living in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county) the following articles, viz. a lightiſh coloured drab cloth great coat, with a velvet collar, a tight bodied cloth coat, without hip buttons, falling collar, or pockets on the outſide, a pair of boots, a pair of royal rib pea-green trowſers, a ſhirt, and a pair of thread ſtockings; he alſo took of his own wearing property, a pair of bottle green thickſet trowſers, and a pair of ſtriped linen ditto, both much worn, a white royal rib jacket, and a bottle green thickſet do. two handkerchiefs, one a black, the other a flag, and a half worn beaver hat, middling high crown and narrow brim. Said Berry is about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort black hair, which he ſome times wore tied, and has a cut on his upper lip. It is likely he will part with ſome of the clothes for travelling expences. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid Berry in Lancaſter gaol, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

HERMAN LONG.

February 25, 1795. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

(And poſſeſſion had the firſt of April,)

A TAVERN, in Newtown, the county town of Bucks, nearly oppoſite to the Court-houſe, formerly known by the name of Thornton's, but now Ferguſon's tavern; it is the beſt ſtand in the town, and the houſe very commodious, and now in excellent repair. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended as ſuitable for the buſineſs, and amply ſufficient for the rent.

FRANCIS MURRAY.

N. B. Should any one (ſuitable) prefer buying to renting, a good price and good pay will bring it. As the ſaid MURRAY is about declining buſineſs, he will diſpoſe of his ſtock on hand, cheap, and rent his ſtore; and, for the laſt time, requeſts thoſe indebted to him, to make ſpeedy payment, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Newtown, March 2, 1795. ¶

BARK Wanted.

A LARGE QUANTITY of the following kinds, *viz.* Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Hemlock, Beach, and Birch. A generous price will be given for all brought to market, in good order, the enſuing ſeaſon, by the Tanners of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

N. B. The ſooner Bark is brought to market, after it is dry, the better.

March 16, 1795. *6w

For Sale, or to be Let,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, compact and beautifully ſituated in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, nine miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from Cheſter road, containing one hundred and twenty acres, about 55 acres of which are well timbered, and the remainder good arable land, can be turned into meadow. There is on the place a new two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, with 2 rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with a well of good water before the door, a new barn and ſtables, a young apple orchard of the beſt fruit. On the premiſes is a very productive brick yard, in which there is 140,000 bricks to be ſold immediately, ſeparate from the plantation. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and will be exchanged for property in this city. Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt day of April. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, at No, 185, North Front-ſtreet,

STEPHEN SICARD.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on Cheſnuthill, nine miles from Philadelphia; containing about 125 acres of land, about 75 or 80 thereof is clear, the remainder is good wood land, about 12 acres of meadow, between 8 and 10 acres of orchard, with a great aſſortment of apples, a great number of cherries and pear trees, a beautiful alley of cherry trees leading from the houſe to the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Reading, a good large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good ſtone barn, 50 by 33 feet, a never-failing ſpring, with a ſpring-houſe over it, a bake and waſh-houſe, beſides other convenient buildings, very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat; there is alſo on the ſaid tract a good ſeat for a paper or other mill, by a clear ſtream of water. Any perſon inclining to view the land may apply to the owner on the premiſes.

Marc'h 25th 1795.

JULIUS REARBER.

RODNEY

Will COVER this Seaſon, at *John Fairlamb*'s, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, at *Fifteen Dollars* per Mare.

RODNEY is a bay brown, riſing 5 years old, 15 hands and a half high, very ſtrong and beautifully made, and has a remarkable good ſett of limbs; he is active, cheery, and moves elegantly, juſt and fine. He was got by Paymaſter, dam by High-flyer, grand-dam by Old Snap, (granſon to Devonſhire Childers) great grand-dam by Godolphin Arabian, great great grand-dam by Sedſbury, which mare was grand-dam of Eclipſe, whoſe dam was got by Regulus.

RODNEY was bred in Great-Britain, and imported from thence by Captain Norris, and is, undoubtedly, as well bed and as fine a young Horſe as that country can produce.

A well atteſted certificate, by the gentleman who bred and imported him, may be ſeen at the place where he ſtands, with the county ſeal thereto affixed.

Good Paſture for Mares will be furniſhed on the farm where he ſtands, and great care will be taken, but cannot be accountable for accidents. March, 1795. ¶

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

By order of the Orphan's Court, the 10th day of April next, at the Boot Tavern, in Goſhen,

NEAR ſixty acres of LAND, off the ſouth-eaſt end of the plantation formerly belonging to GEORGE SMITH, deceaſed, in Goſhen townſhip, better than one half woodland, the reſt cleared, and a number of good ſprings on ſaid land; it lies about three miles from Weſt-Cheſter, and bounding on the great road leading from the Boot to Delaware county. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame before the day of ſale, may apply to DANIEL CORNOG, or EDWARD HICKS, near the premiſes. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MARY SMITH, LEVI MATSON. } Adminiſtrat.

March 21, 1795. ‖

CAME to the Plantation of *George Valentine*, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, near Downing-town, about the 25th of February laſt, two cattle, the one a brindle COW, heavy with calf, with two ſlits in the near, and a piece off the off ear; the other a brindle HEIFER with a white face. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ JOHN TEMPLE.

March 18th, 1795.

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Cheſter county, did obtain from the ſubſcriber two judgment notes, the one payable ſometime the enſuing month, the other the ſubſequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of either of ſaid notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the ſaid Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be veſted in the ſubſcriber, conſequently will not be paid by him, unleſs the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGDRS.

Mary Ann Forge, 12th March, 1795. §

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament, of Iſaac Yarnall, late of the townſhip of Williſtown, and county of Cheſter, deceaſed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, on Seventh Day, the fourth of the Fourth month next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THE PLANTATION whereon the deceaſed lived, containing about ninety acres of good land, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; ſituate about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the Turk road, ſixteen or ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and twelve from Cheſter; on the premiſes are a ſtone dwelling-houſe and ſpring-houſe, with ſeveral good ſprings, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, with a good apple orchard, withal beautifully ſituated and with a little repair complete for a farmer or other. Any one inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſals, may be directed by applying to the ſubſcribers, adjoining the ſame.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold wheat and rye in the ground.

NATHAN YARNALL, JOSHUA YARNALL, CALEB YARNALL, } Executors.

Third Month, 14th, 1795.

By *JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS*, and *JOHN SPARKS*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his ſon, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforeſaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, in the townſhip of Deptford, and county aforeſaid, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or leſs, the which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in ſaid county, deceaſed, purchaſed of Samuel Clement, deceaſed, and ſaid Samuel Coles, in his laſt will, gave the ſame to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the ſaid David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newbold, to be held by them and their ſeveral heirs, as tenants in common, for the uſe of their ſeveral (or five) plantations, and not otherwiſe; two of which largeſt plantations he gave to his ſaid daughter Martha, which is now the property of the ſaid David Davis, and Samuel his ſaid ſon, who deſires a diviſion may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the ſaid will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Glouceſter, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or ſhares as the ſame was originally held, agreeably to the ſaid will, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of *John Anderſon*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the firſt day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid *Samnol Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid Cedar Swamp and Premiſes, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more eaſy partition of lands held by copar-"ceners, joint tenants, and tenants in com-"mon," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, JOHN SPARKS, } Eſquires.

¶6w

To be let,

A PAPER MILL,

IN complete order, being entirely new, containing three preſſes and two iron ſcrews, a large drying loft, together with every other requiſite.

Alſo a good convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſheds, ſtables, &c. all new, with or without land. The mill is ſituate on a never failing ſtream of water in Lower Merion townſhip, about 8 miles from Philadelphia. For terms, apply to PAUL JONES, on the Premiſes. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground, with an excellent good Pot-houſe, kiln houſe, and kiln, with every neceſſary for carrying on the Potting buſineſs, near the town wharff, upon the river ſide, in Burlington. For terms, apply to ROBERT CANN, on the premiſes.

March 16th, 1795.

Notice the THIRD TIME.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Abraham Rex*, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make payment within one month after the date hereof; thoſe who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, within ſaid time, and receive payment.

ANN REX, JOHN REX, ENOCH REX, JOHN HUSTON, } Adminiſtrat.

March 16th, 1795. ¶

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of *Joſhua Broadwater*, now in actual confinement for debt, in the gaol of the county of Cumberland, that the ſaid debtor intends, on Wedneſday the firſt day of April next, to take the benefit of the act for the releaſe of poor diſtreſſed priſoners for debt, in order to be diſcharged from confinement, unleſs cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary, on ſaid day. JOSHUA BROADWATER.

State of New-Jerſey, Cumberland county, March 4, 1795. ¶

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court, held at Morris-Town, for the county of Montgomery, the 9th Feb. laſt, will be expoſed to public ſale, for caſh, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 4th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that noted ſtand, known by the ſign of General Wayne; ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, on the old Lancaſter road, about ſeven miles and an half from the city; containing about one acre, whereupon is a commodious two ſtory houſe, ſmith's-ſhop, ſtables, a number of ſheds for waggons, fruit trees, &c.

JOSEPH PRICE, and MARY SHEAPER, } Adminiſtrat.

March 13th, 1794. ¶

The full-blooded Horſe,

MERABIAN,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fairfield, Cumberland, New-Jerſey, at the low rate of one dollar and an half the ſingle leap, three dollars for the ſeaſon, or ſix dollars to inſure a foal. The Merabian is a dark cheſnut ſorrel, riſing eleven years old, full ſixteen hands high.

JAMES BRADFORD.

March 6th, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 117 acres of land, in Upper-Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf mills. On this place there are about 45 acres of prime woodland, 12 acres of watered meadow, and 6 or 7 more may be eaſily made, two orchards, one of the beſt grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, water in every field, and a very ſtrong ſpring and ſpring-houſe at the door. If this Plantation ſhould not be ſold by the 12th of next month, it will be let on ſhares, or rented for one year. For further information, enquire of JOHN WILLS, on the premiſes. March 11th, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY on Sunlay, the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

March 15, 1795. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

From 800 to 1000 Cords of BARK,

WANTED by JONATHAN MEREDITH, who will give the higheſt market price for Hemlock, Spaniſh, Cheſnut white and black oak bark, enquire at No. 27, South Third-ſtreet; where he has for ſale as uſual, all ſorts of Leather Hides, &c.

March 7th 1795.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome time laſt fall, 9 SHEEP, 2 ewes, with bells on each, with a crop off the near ear, one with a ſwallow fork, the other with a ſlit in the off ear, two ewes with a crop off each ear, a horned ram with a ſwallow fork off each ear, and a black ewe and 3 others, without any mark. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN DAVIS.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county. March 3, 1795. ¶

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, *viz.*

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL, ADAM LUKENBACH.

TAKEN up on the 26th of December laſt, a ſhip's LONG-BOAT, about 18 feet long and 5 feet and a half thwart. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to GEORGE HILLMAN, Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

March 16, 1795. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO ſtory Brick HOUSE, and Lot of GROUND, ſituate in Fetter-lane, commonly called Watkins's alley, leading from Third-ſtreet into Bread-ſtreet, or Moravian alley, the houſe No. 3, about 18 feet front and 30 feet deep, the lot about 60 feet deep and 18 feet front, clear of all incumbrance.

Likewiſe, a PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate on the great road leading from Newark, in the ſtate of Delaware, to Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, about three miles from Newark, and 8 from Chriſtiana-bridge, from whence there is a convenient tranſportation by water to Philadelphia, containing 146 acres and 30 perches, a dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard, a ſufficient quantity of woodland for fuel and fencing, lime can be had at different kilns within about four miles, and within the ſame diſtance there are a number of griſt-mills, ſome within about two miles.

Alſo, to be Rented on Ground-Rent, forever, 16 LOTS of GROUND, in Kenſington, near Philadelphia, bounded on Hanover and Marlborough ſtreets, 20 feet and a alf front, and about 180 feet deep. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH WATKINS, in Arch, near Fourth ſtreet, No. 121.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Lower-Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, bordering on the river Delaware, commanding a view of Trenton, and about 3 miles from the Delaware works, containing about 320 acres of excellent land for all kinds of grain. There are on the premiſes, a frame dwelling houſe, with three rooms below ſtairs, and a ſtone apartment adjoining, with two large handſome rooms on a floor, a good frame barn, with ſtables ſufficient for 15 or 16 horſes, a large hay-houſe, in length about 80 feet, and in breadth 25, under which there are ſtalls for a number of cattle, a ſheep-houſe, a large waggon-houſe with a corn-crib on each ſide, four large granaries above, and ſeveral other out-houſes, about 90 acres of woodland and 20 acres of bottom meadow, a large quantity of orchard, about one half grafted fruit, and at its beſt, the other half young trees, juſt begining to bear, which is alſo of the beſt grafted fruit; likewiſe, a number of other fruit trees, ſuch as pears, cherries, plumbs, and peaches, of the beſt kind, nearly 40 acres under clover, part of which will be mowable next ſeaſon; there is alſoa pump near the door, and a number of ſprings, of the beſt water, not far from the houſe, and ſeveral never failing ſtreams running through the place; alſo, a ſhad-fiſhery, lately cleared, where ſhad have been taken, and it is thought, by good fiſhermen, that it might be rendered very profitable, if well attended to. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, and inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applyIng to the ſubſcriber, who will execute an indiſputable title to the aforeſaid Plantation.

If not Sold by the firſt day of the Fourth Month next, it may be had upon RENT, to a good Farmer, who can come well recommended, and with a large ſtock.

¶ JAMES MOON, junr.

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-ſtreet. tf

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APRIL, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3377.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1795.

By the America, Captain Ewing, from Havre de Grace, and the ſhip Wilmington, Captain Marner, from Briſtol, we have the following Advices.

AMSTERDAM, January 28.

YESTERDAY a new Tree of Liberty, decorated in the moſt elegant manner, and crowned with the Cap of Liberty, was planted before the Town houſe. It had been prepared by a Society of ſtaunch Patriots, and carried in proceſſion, with great pomp, from the Church to the place where it was erected. Every perſon deſired to touch it, and all who aſſiſted in carrying it eſteemed themſelves happy. It was planted during a concert of various muſical inſtruments. The National Guard of Amſterdam formed a circle around, within which a great number of young Ladies, dreſſed in white, and decorated with the three coloured ribband, danced amidſt the acclamations of the people. It is charming to ſee the harmony that reigns between the French ſoldiery and our good citizens.

About the end of laſt week, Gen. Winte went from hence, with a body of troops, for Helder, to ſeize the veſſels of war which were there, as well as at port New Dieppe, in which expedition he ſucceeded, as well as that to the port of Helvoetſluys, whither he went for the ſame purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

Jan. 29.

"We have had a new proof of the perfidy of the Stadtholderian party, and of the Aſſembly of the ancient States General. It is now fully aſcertained that in order to appeaſe the patriots, theſe gentlemen had circulated a rumour, that the Stadtholder had reſigned all his employments, civil and military, and that, his reſignation had been accepted by the States General. This is a falſehood, and the counſellors of the Stadtholder have been more expert, or rather more perfidious. We may decide on this ſubject from the following reſolution, entered into by the States General the 18th January, the very day on which the Stadtholder departed. The patriots have found this infamous document in the ſecret regiſter of the deliberations of their high mightineſſes.

"*Sunday Jan.* 18, 1795.

"Report has been made to the Aſſembly, by Meſſ. Grotenrey and other Commiſſioners of their high mightineſſes for military affairs, who have been directed by the reſolutions of this day, to examine a letter from his highneſs, of the ſame date, written at the Hague, and of the following tenor—"That the circumſtances which make his highneſs foreſee the lot that awaits him, in caſe the enemy ſhould penetrate further into the country, and his not being willing to oppoſe any obſtacle to peace, of which the good citizens have ſo much need, have determined him to quit the country with all his family, for a certain time, hoping that their high mightineſſes will not diſapprove this ſtep. His highneſs prays the Supreme Being to ſhed his moſt precious bleſſings on his once happy country, and to reſtore its ancient ſplendor. He proteſts ſolemnly he has uſed his beſt endeavours to ſerve it well, and that he utterly deſpairs of being able to contribute any further to its defence. And finally, that if circumſtances ſhould, at any future day, allow him to be uſeful to his country, which he holds dearer than any other object in the world, their high mightineſſes will always find him diſpoſed to exert himſelf to the utmoſt. His highneſs has determined that his two ſons, whoſe reſignation of the command of the troops of the ſtates he has accepted, ſhould accompany him."

Having deliberated on the premiſes, and had regard to the actual ſtate of affairs, which demands ſome precautionary meaſures, which cannot be taken in the uſual mode of deliberation, it has been found neceſſary to declare, that whatever may be determined for the preſent and hereafter, ſhall not carry any prejudice at future times to any perſon whatſoever. It has been ſince determined to write to the commander of troops, as well as to the governors, commanders of cities and fortreſſes belonging to the States General, that his highneſs has withdrawn from their territory only for a time, and that his two ſons, the princes of Orange, had been diſmiſſed from the command of the army; in conſequence it has been ordered, that all the military officers whatſoever, ſhall proviſionally forward to the counſel of ſtate of the union, all the military and other reports which have hitherto been ſubmitted to the ſaid prince, in capacity of Captain General of the United Provinces.

It has been ordered, that orders ſhall be forwarded to Monſ. De Larrey, his highneſs's private ſecretary, to forward, without any delay, to the counſel of ſtate, all the military reports which ſhall come to the addreſs of his highneſs, and all other letters whatſoever which he ſhall have reaſon to preſume contain military details.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Pluviose 14.

"At preſent the report is general, that Zealand is in the power of the Republicans, and that Admiral Kingſbergen has, by orders of the regenerated States, hoiſted the three coloured flag."

PARIS, Pluvois 25.

The Hollanders have eſtabliſhed a convention. Their conſtitution is to be publiſhed the fifth of February. The arms of the Stadtholder are every where taken down. The States General of the United Provinces have decreed the following proclamation, it has been juſt publiſhed:

PROCLAMATION.

THE Repreſentatives of the French people who are at preſent in this country, having communicated to us that it would be neceſſary to make immediate proviſion for the preſſing wants of the French army, and having conſequently demanded the following articles:

200,000 quintals of wheat
5,000,000 bundles of hay, of 15lbs each
200,000 bundles of ſtraw, each of 10lbs
5,000,000 meaſures of oats, of 10lbs each
150,000 pair of ſhoes
20,000 pair of boots
20,000 coats and waiſtcoats
40,000 pairs of breeches
150,000 overalls
200,000 ſhirts
50,000 hats

The whole to be delivered at three ſeveral periods, within one month, at Bois-Le-Duc, Thiel, and Nimeguen.

And further 12,000 oxen, in the ſpace of two months.

Decreed to be furniſhed accordingly."

The repreſentative of the people, Briez, delegated to the armies of the North, of the Sambre, and the Meuſe, has written to his colleague Merlin, of Douay, that the French troops on the 19th inſt. entered Middleburg and Fluſhing; and that all the province of Zealand is in their power.

From the Moniteur Univerſel, of the 2d February.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Letter from General Daendels, quarter general at Laerdam, to the people of Holland, dated the 17th January.

The repreſentatives of the people of France, expect on the part of the people of Holland, that they ſhould ſet themſelves at liberty: they are neither willing to conquer nor to force them to receive *aſſignats*; but, on the contrary, to make an alliance with them as with a free people. Let the cities of Dordrecht, Harlem, Leyde, Amſterdam; let all Holland make their revolution; and ſend deputies to the repreſentatives of the people of France, who are now at Bois le-Duc.

Signed, the General of the Diviſion,
DAENDELS.

HOLLAND.

The revolution took place in Harlem and in the principal cities of Holland, peaceably, and without the effuſion of blood, the curious particulars of which are as follow:

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated January 18.

"The news arrived here yeſterday, that the Van guard of the French having drawn near the ſuburb of Utrecht, which is ſituate without the gate of Tolfleoge, had been complimented by a deputation of the Regency, compoſed of three members and one ſecretary; that the French afterwards entered the town: a few hours after we were informed that the General Daendels joned their Van guard with one column more.

"An immenſe croud of people were aſſembled in our city before the Palace of the Arms d'Emden; theſe received with univerſal ſhouts of joy the intelligence of the deliverance of Utrecht, and the people ſhowed the moſt ardent deſire of breaking their chains, in ſpite of all the efforts of the Regency, and of a numerous garriſon.

"Conſequently, this morning, before ten, the people put themſelves in motion. The rendezvous was before the palace of the Arms d'Emden—there were openly diſtributed national cockades. The mind of the people was raiſed, and thoſe who wanted to moderate their ardor were diſregarded.

"All popular ſocieties are in this moment re-inſtated and aſſembled in great numbers.—The citizen Grayenhoff, adjutant general of General Daendels, entered the town, and immediately went to the Governor, the Comte Golofkin.

"The 19th the croud in all the clubs conſiderably encreaſed, particularly in that known under the name of 'Doctrine,' where the principal merchants are to be found, and which was ſuppreſſed by a Proclamation in October laſt. There was made a report to the burghers of what had paſſed with the citizen Grayenhoff. His propoſition was, that the Regency ſhould reſign their offices of their own accord, otherwiſe the people ſhould turn them out of their places.

"The club was adjoured till 9 o'clock at night, in order to wait for the anſwer of a Stadtholderian magiſtrate. The people applauded much at this repaſt, and they remained aſſembled during the whole night.—Early this morning they met on the Dan, where the applauſes and ſhouts of Vive la Republique were univerſal. At eight in the morning all the bells began to chime with patriotic muſic. Two tri-coloured flags were hoiſted on the ſtate-houſe, and the Stadtholderian troops, which compoſed the garriſon, had received orders to leave the town. Gen. Golofkin had been forced to reſign, and citizen Grayenhoff was made commandant of the city. At eleven o'clock in the morning the tree of liberty, with a hat on the top, was planted on the Bam.

"The preſent Magiſtrates, and the houſe of the Burgomaſters, have been turned out by the people, and a proviſory regency was named in their ſtead, compoſed of twenty members, and took their ſeats in the counſel room of the ſtate-houſe, when the citizens Brender, Brandis and Zademan were appointed ſecretaries. This Commiſſion took upon them to organize the new municipal regency, as well as the counſel of war of the citizens. A bookſeller, named Verlam, who was detained in priſon with another patriot, was taken out of it by the people, and alſo Viſſcher, ancient Counſellor, penſioned by the city, with five of his colleagues, detained in a ſtrong place, and ſet at liberty, and led in triumph with great ſolemnity to the town houſe."

From the MONITEUR UNIVERSAL, February 8.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Repreſentatives of the People of France, ſent to the armies of the North, Sambre and Meuſe.

TYRANNY, which conſpired againſt the liberty of mankind, has declared war on us, and attempted to oppreſs us.

A ſtubborn Stadtholder made himſelf maſter of your government; he entered into the coalition of tyrants, and formed with them the raſh reſulution of enſlaving a magnanimous people.

Your blood, your treaſure, were laviſhed in that criminal attempt.

The fate of arms anſwered the juſtice of our cauſe, and our victorious armies have entered your territories:——Batavians! we are very far from thinking that you are accomplices of this horrid attempt. Our enemies are alſo yours.

The blood of the founder of the Republic of the United Provinces ſtill runs in your veins, and amidſt the havocks of war we ſtill continue to conſider you both as our friends and allies, and it is upon this principle that we are now among you, we bring confidence and not terror along with us.

It is but a few years ago that a haughty conqueror preſented laws to you—and we now reſtore liberty to you, we do not come into your country to enſlave—The French nation ſhall reſpect your independence.

The armies of the Republic of France ſhall obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline; the leaſt injury and extravagancy committed againſt the inhabitants ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

The ſecurity, both of perſon and property, ſhall be maintained.

The free exerciſe of religion ſhall not be diſturbed. The laws, cuſtoms and manners ſhall ſtill be maintained—The people of Holland, by uſing their ſovereignty, ſhall alone be able to alter or improve the conſtitution of their government.

At Amſterdam, the 1ſt Pluvois, in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, (the 20th of Jan. 1795, *old ſtile.)*

Signed on the original,
GILLET,
BELLEGARDE,
J. B. LACOSTE,
JOULERT,
POSTIER,
DE L'OISE.

HAGUE, 7th Pluvioſe.

The members of the new ſtates of the province of Holland being aſſembled at the hotel, called Heerelogement, the citizens of the Hague were introduced to compliment them. Citizen Peter Paulus was choſen Preſident. Two Secretaries were likewiſe appointed, to wit, De Lange and Spoors. The former Secretary Royer was called in, and he was directed to convoke the Aſſembly, without calling either the ci-devant Nobility, or the Grand Penſionary.—They went in a body to the General Aſſembly of the ſtates, where they were received by the Secretary Royer.—They qualified themſelves as Proviſionary Repreſentatives of the people of Holland—They decreed the ſovereignty of the people, and the Rights of Man, and aboliſhed the Stadtholderſhip with all its dependencies.—The oath upon the old conſtitution was ſuppreſſed.

The chambers of accounts and others were diſſolved, and were replaced by committees of public welfare, military affairs and finances, which were immediately organized.

The deputies to the States General have been recalled, and the liberty of gunning upon one's own ground has been allowed. They have given notice of all this to the repreſentatives of the French people, who were ſatisfied therewith.

LONDON; January 21.

Yeſterday her Serene highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, with the hereditary princeſs, her daughter in law, arrived in town from Holland, exiles from their country, by the extremity of their fortunes. They were accompanied by Lord St. Helen's. The Stadtholder and the hereditary Prince, as we announced in yeſterday's paper, continue at their poſts, determined to abide the burſt of the cloud that hangs over the houſe of Orange. All further attempt to reſiſt the inroad of the French was at an end, and every hope of bringing off or deſtroying any part of the fleet and arſenals is alſo given up, ſince the death of the Princes, and the ſacking of Amſterdam muſt have followed even the attempt. Thus have the French gained the

entire poſſeſſion of that invaluable country, whoſe wealth, maritime ſkill, and commercial induſtry, formed the only rival that this country had to dread, and whoſe friendſhip has ſecured to us our dominion of the ſeas—whoſe ports are geographically calculated to be vitally fatal to England, ſince we have no oppoſite ports into which our great ſhips can enter, and whoſe flat bottomed veſſels, by their conſtruction, may annoy us in our bays and rivers, where the fleet of England cannot protect us ———whoſe ſailors are the only men who can rival in ſeamanſhip our own, and who unfortunately have, in common with all their countrymen, a rooted enmit yto England—and, finally, whoſe arſenals are filled with naval ſtores of all kinds, and who are ſituated to procure thoſe ſtores at all ſeaſons, without its being in our power to prevent the ſupply.

But a month ago this inroad and conqueſt might have been prevented, ſince before the froſt ſet in, the doubtful iſſue of the attempt would have inclined the French to negociate, provided Stateſmen who had not inſulted and outraged them, had been, in policy, appointed in the place of the arrogant and incapable men who have thus ruined the Sovereign by whom they were truſted, and whoſe intemperate paſſions are alone the cauſe of this calamity. What now is to be done perhaps is beyond the reach of human intellect to adviſe; but unleſs we are devoted to perdition, the people ſurely will not conſent to truſt their affairs longer in the hands of men who ſeem qualified only to be the Broker of Bribes, Subſidies and Penſions.

Yeſterday the duke of York muſtered the three regiments of Foot Guards on the Parade in St. James' Park.

February 3.

Although the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets in the Mediterranean are much ſuperior to the French, the latter are ſucceſsful in making prizes. Five Frigates from Toulon, lately ſent in twenty-five merchantmen, richly laden.

Yeſterday lord Grenville ſignified to all the foreign Miniſters, reſident in London, that the Stadtholder will receive them this day, at the houſe of Baron de Nagle, ci-devant Miniſter from the United Provinces.

This, we are well aſſured, has given riſe to ſeveral queſtions among the Corps Diplomatique—"Was the Stadtholder ever a Sovereign Prince, in ſuch ſort as to make it the duty of foreign Miniſters to pay their court to him?"—"If he ever had the rank of Sovereign, muſt not his rights be now conſidered as more than doubtful, even by the Miniſters of the Combined Powers?"—Can the Miniſters of Neutral Powers acknowledge him as Stadtholder, after the abolition of the ſtadtholderate, which has no doubt already taken place?" In conſequence of theſe difficulties, it is imagined that the Miniſtres of the Neutral Powers will wait for the inſtructions of their reſpective Courts, and that if they go to the Baron de Nagle's today, they will go in their private, not in their Miniſteral capacity.

February 4.

Government on Tueſday evening received an account not only of the arrival of the French fleet in the ports of Breſt aud L'Orient, but that the French have launched at L'Orient and Rochelle, ſeven new ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, all of which have been ſent round to Breſt under jury maſts, ſuch is the alacrity of this wonderful people, whoſe navy, according to the London Gazette, was ruined by Lord Hood.

The Marquis Cornwallis has accepted of the offer of Maſter General of the Ordnance.

The Prince of Orange and family mean of courſe, as the phraſe is, to come out, inſtead of living in retirement. We rejoice to hear that they have brought with them the means of a ſplendid eſtabliſhment.

The French having now the command of all the mouths of the Scheldt, no hope remains of bringing off the 87th regiment from Bergen-op-Zoom. Four regiments of Emigrants have been unfortunately left in the ſame place, to fall into the hands of their implacable countrymen. —After the many inſtances of the ſame ſhocking nature, exhibited in the courſe of laſt campaign, can we reaſonably expect, that Frenchmen ſhould yet be found ſo deſparate, as to take arms as privates, in the ſervice of the allies.

The French papers contain an artiele dated Hamburgh, January 1, in which it is ſaid, that the Engliſh Miniſtry bribed the great Manufacturers to become bankrupts, in order that all the men employed in them may be reduced by neceſſity to enliſt for ſoldiers. This it is ſaid, is the only mode we have of recruiting our armies.

Such is the ſcarcity of corn in the Hereditary States of Auſtria, that the council and chamber of Regency have thought it neceſſary to adopt meaſures differing very little from the laws of the requiſition and maximum now repealed in France.

Earl Howe, with the fleet under his command, has come into Torbay in conſequence of having met on Saturday evening with ſtrong adverſe winds in the mouth of the channel.

Five out of ſeven of the veſſels diſpatched by Captain Schank from Harwich with the hope of being able to bring off the 87th regiment which had been left in Bergen-op-Zoom, returned on Sunday to that port, being unable to effect their purpoſe. Theſe packets brought back an account, that the 87th regiment were priſoners, from which it may be inferred that the garriſon of Bergen-op-Zoom had capitulated.

IRELAND.

January, 22.

ON Thurſday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in the uſual State to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion with the following Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In obedience to his Majeſty's commands, I reſort to your Councils at a period which, in a peculiar manner, calls for the wiſdom and energy of Parliament.

"His Majeſty's determination is fixed; as long as he is ſupported by his faithful ſubjects, he never will be wanting to them or to himſelf; his Majeſty has no intereſt but that of his People; no views but for their happineſs; no object but their general Safety.

"The uniform tenor of your conduct has demonſtrated, that you will not only be deſirous, but zealous to ſecond and emulate the magnanimity of a Sovereign, formed to lead a Nation that has ever been as firm to aſſert its Liberties, as affectionately devoted to a Government which maintains its own authority, for the ſole purpoſe of ſupporting thoſe Liberties. As you are thus cordially attached to that Sovereign, and to the Conſtitution, which it is his glory to protect, I have to announce to you, with true ſatisfaction, what you will hear with equal pleaſure, the intended marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Princeſs Carolina Amelia Eliſabeth, the daughter of his Moſt illuſtrious Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick and Luxemburgh; a Princeſs of that illuſtrious Houſe, to whoſe mild and conſtitutional ſway theſe Kingdoms are highly indebted for the bleſſings they enjoy: this marriage promiſes the perpetuation of the ſame bleſſing under the ſame Houſe.

"I have it alſo in command to inform you, that his Majeſty had concluded a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been his Majeſty's object to remove, as far as poſſible, all grounds of jealouſy and miſunderſtanding, and to improve an intercourſe beneficial to both States. As ſoon as the ratification of this Treaty ſhall have been exchanged, and I ſhall have received a copy of it, I will direct it to be laid before you, in order that you may conſider if it will be neceſſary to make any proviſions for carrying into effect a Treaty, in which the Commerce of this Kingdom is ſo materially and extenſively intereſted.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I have directed the eſtimates for the public ſervice, and the ſtate of the public accounts, to be laid before you.

"His Majeſty has that aſſured confidence, grounded on a long and uniform experience of your Loyalty, and your zeal for his ſervice, and the good of your country, that I think it unneceſſary to preſs you, in any particular manner, to make a proviſion adequate to the preſent awful ſituation of affairs.

"It is with pleaſure I acquaint you, that the proviſion will, in ſome degree, be facilitated by the circumſtance, that, during the exiſtence of ſuch a War as the preſent, the public Revenue, together with the Commerce of the Kingdom, has kept up, and has been even augmented; Advantages, which are due to the care and vigilance of our Sovereign, in the general protection provided by him for all his ſubjects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I earneſtly recommend to you a continuance of the laudable pains you have conſtantly taken to cultivate all your domeſtic advantages in Commerce, in Manufacture, and in ſuch public works, as have appeared directed to promote thoſe important objects. Theſe are the true foundations of all public revenue and public ſtrength. Your endeavours have had their fruit. The great ſtaple manufacture of this Kingdom has encreaſed beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations; an advantage principally owing to the conſtant ſuperintendance and wiſe proviſions of the Parliament of Ireland; and next to thoſe, to the aſſured liberal and moſt merited encouragement, which it receives in the rich and extenſive market of Great-Britain; a circumſtance tending to cement the union, and to perfect the harmony, which happily ſubſiſt, and I truſt will ſubſiſt for ever, between the two Kingdoms.

"Attached as you are to the general cauſe of Religion, Learning, and Civilization, I have to recommend to your conſideration the ſtate of Education in this Kingdom, which in ſome parts will admit of improvement, in others may acquire ſome new arrangement. Conſiderable advantages have been already derived, under the wiſe regulations of Parliament, from the Proteſtant Charter Schools, and theſe will, as uſual, claim your attention: But as theſe advantages have been but partial, and as circumſtances have made other conſiderations, connected with this important ſubject, highly neceſſary, it is hoped that your wiſdom will order every thing relating to it, in the manner moſt beneficial, and the beſt adapted to the occaſions of the ſeveral deſcriptions of men, who compoſe his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of Ireland.

"We are engaged in an arduous conteſt. The time calls not only for great fortitude, & an unuſual ſhare of public ſpirit, but for much conſtancy and perſeverance. You are engaged with a power, which, under the ancient forms of its internal arrangement, was always highly formidable to the neighbouring nations. Lately this power has aſſumed a new ſhape; but with the ſame ambition, and much more extenſive and ſyſtematic deſigns, far more effective, and without compariſon, more dreadful in the certain conſequences of its eventual ſucceſs; it threatens nothing leſs than the entire ſubverſion of the Liberty and Independence of every ſtate in Europe. An enemy to them all, it is actuated with a peculiar animoſity againſt theſe kingdoms, not only as the natural protection of the balance of power in Europe, but alſo, becauſe, by the poſſeſſion of a legal, humane, and rational freedom, we ſeem to reproach that falſe and ſpurious liberty, which, in reality, is an ignominious ſervitude, tending to extinguiſh all good arts, to generate nothing but impiety, crime, diſorder, and ferocious manners; and to end in wretchedneſs, and general deſolation.

"To guard his people from the enterprizes of this dangerous and malignant power, and for the protection of all civilized ſociety againſt the inroad of anarchy, his majeſty has availed himſelf of every rational aid, foreign and domeſtic: he has called upon the ſkill, courage, and experience of all his ſubjects whereſoever diſperſed; and you muſt be duly ſenſible, in ſuch a criſis as the preſent, which rarely occurs in the courſe of human affairs, of the advantage of his Majeſty thus endeavouring to profit of the united ſtrength and zeal of every deſcription of his ſubjects.

"I have to aſſure you of his Majeſty's moſt cheerful concurrence in every meaſure, which your wiſdom and comprehenſive patriotiſm ſhall point out for this ſalutary purpoſe.

"On my part, you ſhall find me from principle and inclination, thoroughly diſpoſed to concur with his Majeſty's paternal wiſhes, and the meaſures of his Parliament. On a cordial affection to the whole of Ireland, and on a conduct ſuitable to that ſentiment, I wiſh to found my own perſonal eſtimation, and my reputation, in the execution of the great truſt committed, by the moſt beneficent of Sovereigns, to my care."

After his Excellency had retired, an addreſs to his Majeſty, expreſſive of their determination to ſupport his Majeſty in the proſecution of the preſent war in which Great Britain is engaged with France, was moved and carried.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) March 9.

A French line of battle ſhip, armed enflute, was ran aſhore at Grand Terre a few days ago by our frigates, and burned with her cargo of ammunition and warlike ſtores. About 130 perſons are ſaid to have periſhed, and the remainder, about 200, conſiſting of artilleriſts, got aſhore.

Admiral Caldwell, with ſeveral line of battle ſhips, are off Gozier, to prevent the armament fitting at Point a Petre getting out.

March 10.

A moſt powerful naval and land force is momently expected in theſe ſeas, and we are aſſured from every good authority—that 14,000 hammocks for the army, are preparing with all ſpeed at Martinique.

It is confidently ſaid, that Lord Howe is at ſea with near 40 ſail of the line, and a great number of frigates.

NORFOLK, March 28.

On Wedneſday arrived in Hampton Roads, the Britiſh ſhips of war, Reſolution, Argonaut, and Cleopatra, part of Amiral Murray's ſquadron, from a cruiſe. We underſtand that they have taken ſeveral prizes, and re-taken the ſhip Ceres, of Baltimore, captured by a French privateer on her paſſage from Amſterdam to Surinam, laden with a very valuable cargo. We alſo learn that they have relieved a number of veſſels in diſtreſs on the coaſt, and ſupplied them with proviſions and other neceſſaries.

BALTIMORE, April 2.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Sally, Captain Rogers, 25 days from Cape Francois. Captain R. ſays that the Schooner Unity, Captain La Touch, from Baltimore, was carried into the Cape and condemned:——that the Schooner Swift, Captain M'Cammon, was likewiſe condemned at the Cape; that Captain M'Cammon had been in jail, and was releaſed on the petition of the American Captains.

By the above arrival we are informed, that there are great and rapid improvements making at that place, inſomuch that the town is once more beginning to aſſume an handſome appearance. That the number of white inhabitants are increaſing conſiderably—that commerce is reviving—and agriculture beginning again to flouriſh; the neighbouring plantations are all under cultivation; the negroes labour with ſpirit, as a certain ſhare of the produce is now allotted to them. The great number of privateers fitted out at that port, contribute not a little to the reviving trade of the place.

The Schooner Swift, Joſeph M'Cammon Maſter, belonging to this town, and bound to Jeremie, was captured by a ſmall French privateer, under Spaniſh colours, in the month of January laſt, and carried into the Cape. She had on board two kegs of gunpowder, and two ſmall ſwivels, which unfortunately became a pretence for this unwarrantable conduct. Advice is now received that both veſſel and cargo are condemned, one of the ſailors being bribed to ſwear that ſhe was bound to Jeremie, in order to procure an Engliſh commiſſion to cruiſe againſt the republicans. Thus, if we are ſo fortunate as to eſcape the Rocks of Scilly, we are ſure to be ſwallowed up in the Gulph of Charybdis.

Yeſterday the brig Thetis, Captain Hollins, arrived in 21 days from Jeremie. The Captain ſays that an Engliſh armed force boarded him in that harbour, and in ſpite of all his remonſtrances, carried off one of his crew. The Captain was much threatened, and told that there were orders to impreſs the crews of American veſſels.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Extract of a letter, dated Amſterdam, January 29th, 1795.

"Our revolution took place laſt Sunday, the 18th, and continues as yet to go on moderate, no one has ſuffered either in his perſon or property, but the abuſes in Government and the want of money require time and prudence to correct; the French will ſuffer us to be a Republic by ourſelves, although a great force is in our country, and even in our city, this perhaps may prove for ſome time beneficial, in order to keep in the oppoſite party, who loſe all influence and advantages.

"We are cut off from England, all packets are gone, and probably none will arrive ſoon, unleſs a revolution alſo takes place there, (of which there is much talk) bringing about a general peace, ſo much wiſhed for."

The Cities of London, Norwich, Carliſle, and Kingſton upon Hull, have voted to petition his Majeſty for the reſtoration of Peace.

Great rejoicings, and ſolemn feſtivals took place in Paris, on the account of the ſucceſſes in Holland.

Jean Bon Andre and others have been denounced for exerciſing the ſyſtem of Terror in ſome of the maratime departments.

PITTSBURG, March 28.

We are informed that a deputy of the Marſhall's, is on his way to this country, to ſummon twelve men from each of the four counties, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a jury to try thoſe perſons; although this may be conſidered by individuals as a grievance, it is no doubt of great importance to the unhappy priſoners, to have a jury compoſed of their neighbours (who are acquainted with the different circumſtances leading to the late diſturbances) to determine whether they are guilty of the charges alledged againſt them, or not.

We hear from Fort Waſhington, that a number of packhorſes loaded with merchandize, the property of Meſſrs. Smith and Findley, of that place, on their way to Greenville, were taken by the Indians, about the 10th or 11th of February laſt—this has not much the appearance of peace—It may be ſuppoſed however, that the Indians conſider themſelves licenſed to commit depredations until the treaty takes place in June next.

A few days ago two Indians were ſeen on the Weſt ſide of the Allegheney, about two miles from this place. They appeared peaceable, but it is not unlikely that they intend to ſteal horſes, it therefore behoves the frontier people to keep a good look out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

PROCEEDINGS of the STATES of the GERMANIC EMPIRE, Aſſembled in DIET at RATISBON, Relative to PEACE or WAR.

December, 1794.

In the ſitting of the Germanic Diet, on the 5th and 12th, the following votes were given upon the queſtions,

1. Whether the Empire, while preparing for a future campaign, and while the Quintuple contingents were already decreed by virtue of a reſolution of the Diet, ought not actively to endeavour to obtain a decent peace, and a proviſory Truce for this purpoſe?
2. How, and by what means this may be effected?

N. B. Thoſe ſtates marked with a * are againſt peace.

LIST of VOTES.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

1. The Elector of Mentz.
2. The Elector of Treves voted for a peace with France as deſirable, but wiſhed that peace be by no means humiliating, but laſting. Germany had no buſineſs to interfere in the government of France, but if that government attacked the property of the Empire, and waved all the treaties, it could not be a matter of indifference. That the Empire ought to inſiſt upon the *ſtatutus quo* in 1628; and the greateſt precaution was neceſſary with regard to the duration of peace. On this latter conſideration it was alſo to be obſerved, that there exiſted at preſent but a Revolutionary power in France, and the French nation ſeemed not to have yet eſtabliſhed any ſolid ſyſtem of government; it was therefore to be apprehended, leſt the preſent government of that coontry might ſoon or late be overthrown by internal factions. and, leſt the treaty of peace (if there ſhould be one concluded,) ſhould be ſet aſide like the old ones, by the party ſucceeding in power, in the ſame manner as the Conſtitution of 1790 and 1791, which was ſo ſolemnly accepted, and announced to all the foreign courts, had been ſuppreſſed and annihilated;—that on this account the utmoſt circumſpection was neceſſary for the Empire, to prevent its being again reduced to the ſame ſituation, which it was in at preſent. Could the above point be ſecured, the Elector of Treves made no doubt but two thirds of Europe would conſent to the propoſed pacification. In other reſpects, it was to his Majeſty the Emperor to fix preliminaries, and to thoſe the period of negociation; but the Empire ſhould at leaſt requeſt his Majeſty, in caſe a Congreſs ſhould be opened, to inform the Empire of the ſucceſs of the negociations, as far as they relate to the intereſt of the Empire.
3. The Elector of Cologne voted for peace, and ſignified that the Empire ought not to make the interior goverment of France, nor the intereſts of ſome of the German powers, an object of its concern; a future campaign held out but a ſmall proſpect of ſucceſs for the arms of Germany; mean while the quintuple contingents ought to be furniſhed above all things, and the dilatory ſtates ought to be preſſed hard: in ſuch a manner, an equitable peace would be adviſeable; but thoſe ſtates of the Empire who had loſt their property, their rights and poſſeſſions, ought to obtain a complete reſtitution of the ſame, &c. In the remaining part of his vote, Cologne expreſſes the ſame ſentiments as Treves.
4. The Elector Palatine of Bavaria voted,
1. That peace is the only remedy to ſave the Germanic Empire, the propoſition whether an offer of peace ought to be made, ought therefore to paſs in the affirmative on the part of the empire.

2. That France, equally tired of desolating war, would not be behind hand to purchase its deliverance from external violence, and the acknowledgment of the republic, with the restitution of the former statu quo, with regard to its relations with the empire; and that it was desirable, that the restoration of the conquered territories of the empire, and an indemnity for the losses sustained on account of the revolution by the Germanic states in Alsace, Lorraine and elsewhere, might not appear too great a sacrifice to France, if it should thereby see itself at liberty to continue, unmolested, the endeavours to give to herself a new form of government.

3. That his imperial majesty, as the chief of the empire, ought to be requested, by an advice of the empire, to use his endeavours to avert the encreasing ravages of countries, in concert with his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his allies; to obtain a speedy truce for the empire, and to continue the assurances of his mighty protection, by letting all his troops continue in the field, till such time as peace shall have been obtained.

4. That during the suspension of hostilities, the question, in what manner a peace is to be concluded?—might be discussed, by consulting the constitution of the empire, the the treaty of Westphalia, and the Emperor's own capitulation, which he swore previous to his election.

5. That with regard to the mode of negociating, his electoral highness was of opinion: ——1. That the question, with whom a peace was to be concluded? could find no difficulties on the part of the Emperor and the empire. His Highness, as a constituent state of the empire, felt no scruple, on his own part, to send his envoys, to negociate upon peace or war, with those, whom the French government might furnish with the same powers.——2. That to do away all difficulties with regard to the place where those negociations should take place, there could not be a better and more convenient place than one of the Swiss Cantons.——3. That the subjects of the negociations do principally consist of the following points:

1. To acknowledge the French Republic, and to declare, that it is the wish of the Germanic Empire, not to enlarge itself by future conquests, but that it only demanded its own preservation, and that it would forthwith never intermeddle with the domestic concerns of the French Republic.
2. To propose to the French Nation, to evacuate all the territories which belong to the empire.
3. To restore and accept of the *statu quo* before the war.
4. To acknowledge the treaty of Westphalia as the fundamental law of the empire; also to acknowledge former treaties concluded between France and the empire.
5. To reserve all further negociations, and all other subjects of ancient contest.
6. To grant an equitable indemnity to the States and subjects of the empire, for the ravages committed by the French, and for the extraordinary expences of this compulsory war.

5. The Elector of Saxony voted for the first question, but reserved its vote on the second, for a future occasion.

6. The Elector of Bradenburgh voted, that His Prussian Majesty could not cherish a more ardent desire than to see a stop put to this most desolating war; that his Majesty did therefore intend most readily to co-operate in every measure, in order to answer the trust which the empire and his Imperial Majesty had reposed in him; that His Majesty was ready to use every effort to procure to his Co-States of the empire, that state of peace which they seemed to long for, and even, if it were possible, to pave, by so doing, the way to a general peace.

7. The Elector of Hanover directed, on the 12th ult. his Minister, Baron Ompteda, to deliver the following declaration to the Diet.

1. His Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, will never be averse to a conclusion of peace on the part of the Empire, as soon as it shall be consistent with its dignity and safety, and founded upon the basis of Justice.—2. But his Majesty can by no means persuade himself that the period is now come for that purpose, since it is as little known with whom one ought to treat, as one is able to point out a solid foundation for peace.—3. His Majesty neither approves of the invitation of foreign powers as mediators in a negociation, nor has it is Majesty's concurrence.—4. His Majesty is rather of opinion, that should there appear a hope of peace, in course of time, and a motion on this subject become expedient in the diet, the same would be made in the fittest manner by his Majesty the Emperor, as chief of the empire, since his Majesty has made so many sacrifices in the present war for the Germantic Empire, as to deserve to have a right to expect on its part, the higheft confidence and regard, and since his Majesty, as the chief of the empire, has sustained the greatest injury in the war.—5. The more his Majesty is convinced that his co-States of the empire can only wish for an honourable peace, and the more certain it is, that the same may be obtained, not by haste and precipitation, but by a patriotic display and exertion of all the powers of defence against danger, and by a general and intimate harmony, the less could his Majesty have expected, that the business could have been brought forward in so unexpected and quite unprepared a manner, without the previous knowledge and concurrence of those courts and powers of which the Germanic empire has hitherto obtained, and those forthwith looked up to for assistance; a business introduced publicly in a manner which must seem rather likely to be attended with serious consequences and embarrassments, than any good effect.—6. His Majesty, therefore, is in hopes, that his co-States of the empire will not hesitate a moment, to make the most vigorous and most active preparations for continuing the war, and carrying into effect the resolved armament of the empire which are so necessary and urgent for a general and partial defence, and are likewise the only ones that can pave the way to a decent and safe peace, and to render the circumstances practicable.

College of Princes

1 Batavia
2 Magdeburg, like Brandenburgh
3 Lauturn
4 Simmern
5 Hochmeister
6 Deutschmister
7 Neuburg

8 Bamberg Wurtzburgh voted for peace, if the same could be obtained without contaminating the honour, and diminishing the extent of the empire (upon which some doubts might arise in the present posture of affairs;) that the emperor ought to be requested to use his endeavours to obtain a peace which would ensure the safety and dignity of the empire, and above all to procure an armistice. That, with regard to the question how the peace and armistice ought to be obtained? the Empire ought to expect the Emperor to oppose a deliberation, for providing a deputation from the Empire, with sufficient powers for entering into negociations, and giving the empire an honourable influence in a future congress, to obtain a peace.

9. Worms,
10. Deux Ponts,
11. Veldens,
12. Eichstadt.

13. Saxe Gotha voted for a peace, and the indemnification of the injured states of the Empire; and that the Emperor and the king of Prussia be entreated to interpose for obtaining a Truce, and that they continue their protection.

14. Spires voted for the first question, and observed, that the present system of moderation in France, and the new constitutional principle lately revived there, that France did not make war for conquest, gave hopes of a peace consonant with the disinterested views of the empire. That, in other respects, it was to be expected, that only such propositions be made, as would keep pace with the dignity of religion, the honor of the empire, the interest of the emperor, and the injured states, and agreeable to the treaty of Westphalia.

15. Strasburg
16. Saxe Attenburgh
17. Constanx
18. Saxe Weimea
19. Augsburgh
20. Eisenach
21. Culmbach
22. Halberstadt
23. Brasil
25. Liege
25. Holstein
26. Munster
27. Baaden
28. Baaden Baaden
29. *Lubeck
30. *Beden Hockberg

31. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel declared by M. Von Gunnerode, his minister, that it was the opinion of his Serene Highness, that a successful peace could only be obtained under arms; that his highness acknowedged and respected with heartfelt gratitude, the vigilance and care of the Emperor, to defend the empire; that he assented to the speedy furnishing of the quintuple contingents, as the best effects would result from an active co-operation; farther that the raising of the German Masses, according to the example set by other states, and by his highness himself, to clash with the above measure, and that the exhausted circles of the empire, which have hitherto been the bulwark or the theatre of the war, be supplied efficaciously by the circles behind them, at least in warlike stores. Finally, that his Serene highness the Landgrave is of opinion, that whatever hopes there might be of a peace, the above mentioned armament ought to be by no means lessened or delayed, but rather continued with redoubled energy; and to contribute by so doing, and by the most incessant vigour, to the preservation of the rights of the Germanic empire, *sub vi et armis*.

32. Ellwangen,
33. Grand-Master of St. John's,
34. Ulterior Pomerania
35. Mecklenburgh Schwerin,
36. Wiessenburgh,
37. Mecklenburgh, Grustow,
38. Prum,
39. *Munden,
40. Luchtenburg,
41. Anhault,
42. Henebergh,
43. Schwerin,
44. Camin,
45. Retzeburgh,
46. Hersfield,
47. Mompelgard,
48. Hohenzollern,
49. Salem,
50. East Friezland,
51. Schwartzchburg,
52. Counts of Wetteravia,
53. Counts of Franconia,
54. Holstein Oldenburgh,
55. Saltzburg,
56. Freising,
57. Bremen,
58. Ratisbon,
59. Wurtemberg,
60. Hildersheim,
61. Paderborn,
62. Furstenberg,
63. Corvey.
64. Anterior Pomerania,
65. Hesse Darmstadt.

In the sitting of the Imperial Diet, of the 11th ult. many of the free cities of the empire gave their vote for peace in the affirmative.

On the 15th ult. no votes were given.

The remaining States who had not voted, amounting to about twenty, expected their instructions before the 21st.

Austria and Bohemia were to give their votes on the 19th, on which day our accounts came away.

On the 22d ult. the conclusion of the empire was finally to take place, and it was to be digested by relation and con-relation, according to form.

The next mail will therefore no doubt bring the ultimatum of the Germanic Empire respecting a peace.

Dispatches from General Wayne, dated the 12th of February, and which arrived last Saturday, inform that the famous Shawanoes chief, called Blue Jacket, with a number of chiefs and warriors belonging to the Shawnoes and Delawares, arrived at Head-Quarters the 7th of that month, bearing a flag, and suing for peace. These chiefs, like those of the other hostile nations, who presented themselves in the preceding month, manifested their strong desire to put an end to the war, and signed an article agreeing to assemble, with all the other chiefs of their nations, at Greenville (Gen. Wayne's head-quarters) in Junenext, to conclude a general peace; and in the mean time to cease from all acts of hostility. The request of an old Delaware chief, indicated the distress of his nation, while it manifested the sincerity of his professions. at the close of his speech to General Wayne he said—

"I have now only to request of you to point out the place on which you will permit us to plant this ensuing spring. I will immediately remove my warriors, my women and children to it, and place them under your protection."

The ship Eliza, from Cadiz, has arrived at New-York, by which intelligence is received of the capture of Barcelona, by the armies of the French Republic.

Extract of a Letter from an officer in the Western army to his Father, dated Fort Wayne, December 30th, 1794.

My Dear Sir,

"The clouds which have so long obscured the rising prospects of this Western Hemisphere, begin to be dispelled by a dawn of reason, which has beamed upon the bewildered minds of the deluded savages, and British influence, and British gold, are losing their efficacy. I have not time to enlarge much upon this subject, shall therefore barely inform you that on the 27th inst. three Frenchmen and four Indians made their appearance opposite to this Fort, bearing a white flag—I was directed to receive and conduct them in---And was happy on approaching them, to find one of the Frenchmen named ————, was the person whom we had prisoner the 10th of August last, who, I conceived is governed by motives of sincerity.

After opening to the Commandant the object of his visit, he gave us to understand that he had left twenty five Indian men and five women, a few miles behind, to continue there until the sucess of his embassy was known to them. This might do very well with Indians, who know not the sacredness of a flag, and treat it as of no importance, but with us it would have been an unnecessary piece of etiquette, however as it is proper as far as is consistant to conform to custom, I was directed to meet them, and bring them in, which I did the next day in the afternoon, and this day they will start for head quarters-- this embassy will, no doubt, have a strong effect upon the minds of those tribes who are inclined to be obstinate, but who have not the means to carry on a war, when so great a part of the savages detach themselves from them, and so openly act contrary to the council and advice of the British agents, M'Kee and Elliot --The deputation from the Indians, now at this post consists of the following tribes---Potowatamies, Chippeways, Ottawas and Socks---who come forward and say, that they will bury the hatchet and live on terms of amity and friendship with the United States, that they are tired of the war---have too long shut their ears against their own interests, and have been deceived by the British, whom they find are unable to protect them, from any advances our army may make into their country; or render them any assistance with men to repel our approaches.

Yesterday another flag appeared in sight, which I received and brought in, this flag comes from the Miami nation, one of the most obstinate of the belligerent tribes, and the purport is, offers of establishing a permanent peace. They say the great chiefs of their nation will be here in a few days—and that the Shawanese, Delawares, Wiandots, and the other tribes immediately under the beck of British influence, have embraced the occasion of throwing away the yoke, which has so long bound them, and they have at length determined to consult their future interest, by forming a compact of friendship with the Americans, for this purpose they are collecting and will, it is expected in the course of two months, come forward with their offers; as this is the spot on which the Miami's resided, prior to Gen. Harmar's campaign, they, I believe, wish to be suffered to establish a village on one of the rivers, and raise their next year's crop of corn in the vicinity of our post. Excuse my abruptly breaking off, my duties at this moment are so often called for that I can scarcely have time to pay that respect to you and my friends which they are entitled to.

"I will furnish you regularly with the events of this post as they may occur. In the mean time this letter will, I am persuaded, give yo pleasure, and afford you an opportunity of quieting the minds of our friends, and as far as you may think it proper, the minds of the public on the subject of a future warfare.

"I do not imagine we shall hold a treaty this winter, in the spring however the Indians say they meet us in council at the place, and conclude the good work——until then I shall be obliged to continue in this country, but immediately after, I have hopes I will be permitted to pay you, and the family my long wish'd-for visit."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bridger Goodrich, dated Bermuda, January 5, 1795, to a mercantile house in this city.

"The Judge of the Admiralty here condemns all vessels that are brought in from St. Domingo with French produce, considering that isl and in a state of invasion."

*** The printers, generally, are requested to publish the above, for the information of merchants throughout the United States.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,

February, 1795.

Sundry of the Trustees of Dickinson College having applied to me, representing that a meeting of the Board is highly necessary, and therefore desiring that the Trustees be called together as soon as convenient; in compliance with their request and in conjunction with them, I hereby notify and earnestly desire, the Trustees of said Ctllege to attend at the College building, in Carlisle, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday the 16th of April next; when matters of importance respecting the credit, usefulness, progress and increase of said seminary will be exhibited to them, which those who apply for the meeting think will merit their attentive consideration and determination.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
President, pro tem.

Mount-Holly GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IS to be opened by the subscriber, on the 4th Day of May next, where Youths may be instructed in the Rudiments of the English and Latin Languages gramatically, and several useful Branches of the Mathematicks.

With Sentiments of gratitude, he returns his most unfeigned Thanks to his Friends, who have spontaneously patronised this Institution, and wishes to assure them, that to merit a Continuance of their Confidence is the sincere Desire of

WILLIAM O'LEARY.

April 7th, 1795. *2w

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of William B. Hockley, Esq; deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers; and all who are indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment of their respective debts, to Samuel M. Fox, No. 144, Chesnut-street, the accounting Administrator.

JOHN WILCOCKS,
GEORGE FOX,
ALEXANDER WILCOCKS,
SAMUEL M. FOX.
} Administrat.

April 6th, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the premises, on the 30th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, 2 miles from Newtown, 2 miles from Yardly's ferry, and within a mile of a Grist-mill, joining lands of Richard Stilwell, James Gillky, and Benjamin Palmer, containing 231 acres, 20 of which is good meadow, 50 acres of timber, the remainder good plough land; there are on said farm a two story house, with 3 rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, a large Kitchen adjoining, with a well of excellent water under the piazza, 2 barns, with good stabling, sheds, and other out-buildings, 3 good apple orchards, and many other fruit trees, several never-failing springs of water running through the whole, now in the possession of Mark Palmer. The conditions to be made known on the day of sale, by

JESSE LARREW.

N. B. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may see the same, by applying to Mark Palmer, on the premises, or Richard Stillwell. *

TO BE LET,

ALL that two story stone house and barn, and about three quarters of an acre of land, situated on Chesnut-hill, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Whitemarsh, about 9 and ¾ miles from Philadelphia; this is a high and pleasant situation, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect, and is well calculated for an agreeable summer residence. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK.

April 3, 1795. *

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 117 acres of land, in Upper-Merrion township, Montgomery county, near the Gulf mills. On this place there are about 45 acres of prime woodland, 12 acres of watered meadow, and 6 or 7 more may be easily made, two orchards, one of the best grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, water in every field, and a very strong spring and spring-house at the door. If this Plantation should not be sold by the 12th of next month, it will be let on shares, or rented for one year. Fot further information, enquire of JOHN WILLS, on the premises. March 11th, 1795. ¶

TAKEN up on the 26th of December last, a ship's LONG-BOAT, about 18 feet long and 5 feet and a half thwart. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to GEORCE HILLMAN, Fairfield township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey.

March 16, 1795. ¶

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 11th of April next, at the House of *David Brinton*, and possession given immediately,

A Valuable LOT of LAND, situate in the borough of Wilmington; bounded east by Orange-street, north by Kent-street, west by Tatnal-street, and south by Broad-street, comprehending all the square, excepting two small lots, sold out of it by Benjamin Chandlee, deceased, to Joel Zane. Attendance will be given, at 3 o'clock, on the day of sale, and the conditions will be made known, by

ELLIS CHANDLEE, & BROTHERS.

March 26, 1795.

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the first of April till the first of August, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE's, in West-Chester, Chester county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the seal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be seen at his place of standing.

N. B. Any person having an inclination to breed from said Horse, must embrace this last opportunity, as he is certainly sold, and will be removed at the expiration of the season.

West-Chester, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, an apprentice LAD, named *George Bamford*, between 18 and 19 years of age, was bred a farmer; light brown hair, pale countenance, slim made, wears his hair tied, grey eyes, slim legs, knock-kneed, and drinks to excess; had on and took with him, a roram hat, striped green cloth coattee, striped velvet vest, thick-set breeches, ribbed stockings, all new, two pair of shoes, a fulled linsey lead coloured coattee, linsey vest and trowsers, striped red and blue, one shirt ruffled at the bosom, one flax and tow do. both new, two do. of flax, much worn, muslin neckcloth, a new wallet, marked J. S. with whiter thread. Any person apprehending said Apprentice, and securing him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forwarned, not to harbour or carry off said Apprentice.

§ JACOB SHEARER.

March 25, 1795.

BARK Wanted.

A LARGE QUANTITY of the following kinds, *viz.* Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Hemlock, Beach, and Birch. A generous price will be given for all brought to market, in good order, the ensuing season, by the Tanners of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

N. B. The sooner Bark is brought to market, after it is dry, the better.

March 16, 1795. *6w

For Sale, or to be Let,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, compact and beautifully situated in Darby township, Delaware county, nine miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from Chester road, containing one hundred and twenty acres, about 55 acres of which are well timbered, and the remainder good arable land, can be turned into meadow. There is on the place a new two story frame dwelling-house, with 2 rooms on a floor, well finished, with a well of good water before the door, a new barn and stables, a young apple orchard of the best fruit. On the premises is a very productive brick yard, in which there is 140,000 bricks to be sold immediately, separate from the plantation. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and will be exchanged for property in this city. Possession may be had the first day of April. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at No, 185, North Front-street,

‖ STEPHEN SICARD.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on Chestnuthill, nine miles from Philadelphia; containing about 125 acres of land, about 75 or 80 thereof is clear, the remainder is good wood land, about 12 acres of meadow, between 8 and 10 acres of orchard, with a great assortment of apples, a great number of cherries and pear trees, a beautiful alley of cherry trees leading from the house to the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Reading, a good large stone dwelling house, a good stone barn, 50 by 33 feet, a never-failing spring, with a spring-house over it, a bake and wash-house, besides other convenient buildings, very suitable for a gentleman's country seat; there is also on the said tract a good seat for a paper or other mill, by a clear stream of water. Any person inclining to view the land may apply to the owner on the premises.

March 25th 1795.

JULIUS KEPBER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(In one volume 12mo. price 456 plain, 5s. lettered)

AND FOR SALE, BY

Stewart & Cochran,

No. 34, South Second-street, Philadelphia,

PARENTIAL DUTY: or, the RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, illustrated and urged—And EARLY PIETY, illustrated and recommended, in several Discourses. *By the Rev.* GEORGE GERMENT, Minister of the Gospel, Bow-lane, London.

The following Recommendation of the above Work has been received by the Editors, and may give the Public an idea of its merit.

Philadelphia, March 1795.

THE subscribers have read, with much pleasure and improvement, the excellent Discourses of Mr. *Jerment*, "*On Parental Duty, and Early Piety*;" and hereby cheerfully recommend them to their fellow Christians of every denomination.

These Discourses afford the most useful and instructive lessons of duty to all, who have the important charge of Youth committed to them, and urge the practice of it with peculiar beauty and energy. They also exhibit, in a handsome style and evangelical manner, the most powerful incitements to engage the attention of Youth to Religion, as their first and most important concern—We hope, therefore, that this first American Edition will meet with a ready and extensive reception, and that the laudable exertions of the Editors to render the Work deserving of the public patronage, will obtain a suitable reward.

JOHN B. SMITH, Minister of the 3d Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

A. GREEN, Minister of the 2d Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Minister of the Associate Church, Philadelphia.

ROBERT ANNAN, Minister of the Scots Presbyterian church, Philadelphia.

¶

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Chester county, did obtain from the subscriber two judgment notes, the one payable sometime the ensuing month, the other the subsequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of either of said notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the said Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be vested in the subscriber, consequently will not be paid by him, unless the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGDRS.

Mary Ann Forge, 12th March, 1795. §

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

By order of the Orphan's Court, the 10th day of April next, at the Boot Tavern, in Goshen,

NEAR sixty acres of LAND, off the south-east end of the plantation formerly belonging to GEORGE SMITH, deceased, in Goshen township, better than one half woodland, the rest cleared, and a number of good springs on said land, it lies about three miles from West-Chester, and bounding on the great road leading from the Boot to Delaware county. Any person inclining to view the same before the day of sale, may apply to DANIEL CORNOG, or EDWARD HICKS, near the premises. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MARY SMITH, } Administrat.
LEVI MATSON. }

March 21, 1795. ‖

RODNEY

Will COVER this Season, at *John Fairlamb*'s, in Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, at *Fifteen Dollars* per Mare.

RODNEY is a bay brown, rising 5 years old, 15 hands and a half high, very strong and beautifully made, and has a remarkable good sett of limbs; he is active, cheery, and moves elegantly, just and fine. He was got by Paymaster, dam by High-flyer, grand-dam by Old Snap, (granson to Devonshire Childers) great graud-dam by Godolphin Arabian, great great grand-dam by Sedsbury, which mare was grand-dam of Eclipse, whose dam was got by Regulus.

RODNEY was bred in Great-Britain, and imported from thence by Captain Norris, and is, undoubtedly, as well bed and as fine a young Horse as that country can produce.

A well attested certificate, by the gentleman who bred and imported him, may be seen at the place where he stands, with the county seal thereto affixed.

Good Pasture for Mares will be furnished on the farm where he stands, and great care will be taken, but cannot be accountable for accidents. March, 1795. ¶

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry stone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The highest freight will be given, and employ for the season. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North-Water-street. tf

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By *JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS,* and *JOHN SPARKS*, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his son, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforesaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, in the township of Deptford, and county aforesaid, near Thomas Cole's saw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or less, the which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in said county, deceased, purchased of Samuel Clement, deceased, and said Samuel Coles, in his last will, gave the same to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the said David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newbold, to be held by them and their several heirs, as tenants in common, for the use of their several (or five) plantations, and not otherwise; two of which largest plantations he gave to his said daughter Martha, which is now the property of the said David Davis, and Samuel his said son, who desires a division may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the said will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, esquire, *Joseph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Gloucester, commissioners, to divide the said Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or shares as the same was originally held, agreeably to the said will, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of *John Anderson*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the first day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the said *Samuel Kenard*, esquire, *Joseph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said Cedar Swamp and Premises, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG, }
JOHNWILKINS, } Esquires.
¶6w JOHN SPARKS, }

Notice the THIRD TIME.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Abraham Rex*, late of Germantown township, Philadelphia county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are requested to make payment within one month after the date hereof; those who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts duly attested, within said time, and receive payment.

ANN REX, }
JOHN REX, }
ENOCH REX, } Administrat.
JOHN HUSTON, }

March 16th, 1795. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of *George Valentine*, whereon the subscriber now lives, in East Caln township, near Downing-town, about the 25th of February last, two cattle, the one a brindle COW, heavy with calf, with two slits in the near, and a piece off the off ear; the other a brindle HEIFER with a white face. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ JOHN TEMPLE.

March 18th, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunlay, the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and somewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, speaks coarse, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue sailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linsey under jacket, striped brown linsey trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, two pair of stockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfskin shoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

March 15, 1795. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

To be let,
A PAPER MILL,

IN complete order, being entirely new, containing three presses and two iron screws, a large drying loft, together with every other requisite.

Also a good convenient stone dwelling-house, sheds, stables, &c. all new, with or without land. The mill is situate on a never failing stream of water in Lower Merion township, about 8 miles from Philadelphia. For terms apply to PAUL JONES, on the Premises. ‖

BY virtue of a writ of *testatum venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. two contiguous Pieces or Parcels of LAND, situate on the southerly side of Schuylkill river, containing 19 acres and 3 quarters of an acre, more or less, about one-fifth of which is meadow ground, the remainder woodland, well timbered, bounded northerly by said river, easterly by land now or late of Dr. William Smith, southerly by a road leading from Righter's ferry to the Lancaster road, and westwardly by land now or late belonging to the heirs of John Righter, a few perches below Righter's ferry, in Lower Merion township, in the county of Montgomery, about seven miles from the city of Philadelphia: taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of John Vanderen deceased, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norris-Town, March 16, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO story Brick HOUSE, and Lot of GROUND, situate in Fetter-lane, commonly called Watkins's alley, leading from Third-street into Bread-street, or Moravian alley, the house No. 3, about 18 feet front and 30 feet deep, the lot about 60 feet deep and 18 feet front, clear of all incumbrance.

Likewise, a PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, situate on the great road leading from Newark, in the state of Delaware, to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, about three miles from Newark, and 8 from Christiana-bridge, from whence there is a convenient transportation by water to Philadelphia, containing 146 acres and 30 perches, a dwelling house, barn, and orchard, a sufficient quantity of woodland for fuel and fencing, lime can be had at different kilns within about four miles, and within the same distance there are a number of grist-mills, some within about two miles.

Also, to be Rented on Ground-Rent, forever, 16 LOTS of GROUND, in Kensington, near Philadelphia, bounded on Hanover and Marlborough streets, 20 feet and a half front, and about 80 feet deep. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH WATKINS, in Arch, near Fourth street, No. 121.

From 800 to 1000 Cords of BARK,

WANTED by JONATHAN MEREDITH, who will give the highest market price for Hemlock, Spanish, Chesnut white and black oak bark, enquire at No. 27, South Third-street; where he has for sale as usual, all sorts of Leather Hides, &c.

March 7th 1795.

The full-blooded Horse,

MERABIAN,

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Fairfield, Cumberland, New-Jersey, at the low rate of one dollar and an half the single leap, three dollars for the season, or six dollars to insure a foal. The Merabian is a dark chesnut sorrel, rising eleven years old, full sixteen hands high.

JAMES BRADFORD.

March 6th, 1795.

Bethlehem Stage

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers intend to run the stage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the ensuing season, in the following manner, *viz.*

The stage starts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the same day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfast at Mr. George Lusher's, Second-street, Philadelphia, and sets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wednesday morning.

The second stage will start every Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The stage road, for the present, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Passage for each person to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the same to return; way passengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the same as a passenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

TO BE RENTED,

(And possession had the first of April,)

A TAVERN, in Newtown, the county town of Bucks, nearly opposite to the Court-house, formerly known by the name of Thornton's, but now Ferguson's tavern; it is the best stand in the town, and the house very commodious, and now in excellent repair. None need apply but such as can be well recommended as suitable for the business, and amply sufficient for the rent.

FRANCIS MURRAY.

N. B. Should any one (suitable) prefer buying to renting, a good price and good pay will bring it. As the said MURRAY is about declining business, he will dispose of his stock on hand, cheap, and rent his store; and, for the last time, requests those indebted to him, to make speedy payment, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Newtown, March 2, 1795. ¶

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APRIL, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3378.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1795.

BRITISH *Parliamentary Proceedings.*

HOUSE OF PEERS.

THE Houſe having gone through ſome private buſineſs, the Speaker, with ſeveral members of the Commons, attended at the bar, when the royal aſſent was given to the bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus act, after which it paſſed into a law.

Lord Lauderdale roſe to make his promiſed motions.—For ſake of perſpicuity his lordſhip ſaid, he would put theſe ſeparately—his addreſs would contain, firſt, that "the documents reelative to all the different ſums already advanced to his Imperial Majeſty, with the dates when paid, ſhould be laid before that houſe;" ſecondly, "the ſecurity which we had received for theſe ſums;" and thirdly, "what ſecurity we were to have, that thoſe two hundred thouſand men for whom the Emperor was to have four millions ſterling advanced, would actually take the field."

His Lordſhip then ſaid, that the whole of this buſineſs was ſuch a jumble as would require a good deal of ingenuity to unravel.—It was his duty to have the plot inveſtigated, as there never was, nor never came before that houſe a more novel and more intereſting ſubject of debate.—His Lordſhip obſerved, that the perſons concerned in thoſe money negociations, were gainers to a very extraordinary amount, as twenty pounds capital would gain eighty pounds. His Lordſhip then made ſome remarks on the double meaning of his Majeſty's meſſage, as the ſentences were divided in ſuch a manner, as that it might be underſtood two or three different ways; that part which hinted that if his Imperial majeſty's wiſhes, with reſpect to a greater ſum than four millions, were complied with, he would be ſtill the more enabled to make greater exertions in the common cauſe; he confeſſed he could not ſee how far it might be carried, or where it was to end; but ſurely his Majeſty's miniſter at Vienna muſt be acquainted with theſe circumſtances.—When laſt year, his Lordſhip obſerved, we had entered into engagements, of nearly a ſimilar nature, we were moſt woefully diſappointed in our expectations; for the King of Pruſſia did not even march thoſe men for whom we had ſtipulated and paid, into the field; and though we had commiſſioners appointed to watch over the motions of theſe armies, and ſee that the generals did their duty, nevertheleſs his Pruſſian majeſty found means to elude all our vigilance and precaution. His Pruſſian Majeſty was paid 100,000l. for marching men back, who never advanced, and another ſum for marching troops forward which were never put in motion: he did not know but, in the preſent inſtance, we might be treated in a ſimilar manner: and it was for this reaſon, that he wiſhed to know on the preſent buſineſs what ſecurity we had to expect on the ſide of the Emperor for the performance of the engagement entered into.

Lord Grenville ſaid, he would not oppoſe the noble lord's motion; and with reſpect to the noble lord's queries, he could at preſent anſwer ſome of them. The ſums advanced already to his Imperial Majeſty, were about 400,000l.—His Imperial Majeſty, his lordſhip ſaid, had rendered very eſſential ſervices to the common cauſe for this money, and had contributed very much, though unſucceſsfully, to repreſs the progreſs of the enemy. With reſpect to the ſecurity we were to expect, the noble earl aſks what is it? The Emperor himſelf, ſaid the noble ſecretary, is to pay the intereſt of this money, however high it may be, and the principal he was engaged to diſcharge out of the revenues of his hereditary dominions; and, as to the fulfilling of the engagements, it was as much his Imperial Majeſty's intereſt to fulfill them faithfully as it was ours that he ſhould do ſo.—Great and important ſervices, he was ſure, could be rendered to the common cauſe by the Emperor; and we were to truſt to his good faith for the fulfilling of thoſe engagements.—We were not, his lordſhip ſaid, to judge all by the ill faith of the King of Pruſſia; if we did ſo, what allies could we confide in? or what alliances could we enter into? we muſt in future renounce all treaties and negociations, ſhould we judge all by the conduct of that monarch.—But he was certain, notwithſtanding the tergiverſation of the King of Pruſſia, that treaties might be entered into and executed with fidelity.

The motions of the noble Earl (Lauderdale) were put ſeparately, when the firſt was agreed to, and the others negatived without a diviſion.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Petition from Norwich for Peace.

Mr. Hobart preſented a petition from the citizens of Norwich, which ſtated, that they ſuffered great diſtreſſes from the war, and humbly hoped the houſe would take the earlieſt meaſures for a peace.

Mr. Coke obſerved, that the hon. gentleman Mr. (Hobart) ſpoke in ſo low a tone when he ſtated the nature and object of this petition, that it was difficult to hear him; but from the few words he was able to diſtinguiſh, he underſtood that the hon. gentleman had ſaid this petition was not ſigned by the majority of the inhabitants, who were unanimous for continuing the war ſo long as his majeſty's miniſters ſhould deem expedient—Now the direct contrary is the caſe. So great are the calamities which the inhabitants of that city labour under from the diſtreſsful ſtate of their manufactures, and the enormous price of proviſions and other neceſſary articles, that they are more particularly intereſted in a peace. He then made ſome perſonal alluſions to the Norwich Repreſentatives, and their laſt election, and concluded with a wiſh that ſimilar petitions may be preſented from every part of the kingdom, to put a finiſh to the ruinous and fatal war in which [illegible]

Mr. Hobart, in explanation, acknowledged that the inhabitants of Norwich ſuffered extremely from the war; and more eſpecially, becauſe, as a commercial people, their manufactures were no longer diſpoſed of in foreign markets.

A MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

Sir Francis Molyneux requeſted the attendance of the commons in the houſe of Peers.

The Speaker, on his return, reported that his majeſty had given his royal aſſent to a public bill, for empowering his majeſty's miniſters to apprehend, ſecure, and detain in cuſtody, all perſons ſuſpected of conſpiring againſt his majeſty's perſon and government, or the peace and ſecurity of his realm; and to a private bill, for naturalizing Peter Vandyke.

PRUSSIAN SUBSIDY.

Mr, Sheridan ſtated, that on all occaſions the houſe ought to be acquainted with the ſervices to be performed by the King of Pruſſia, according to the ſubſidiary treaty which they had entered into with his Pruſſian majeſty, and whether or not he had performed thoſe ſervices according to the ſtipulation. No returns, he yet remarked, had been laid before the houſe; and the only articles of information that had yet been given was, that his Pruſſian majeſty had received 1,200,000l. but apparently without any diſcharge on his part of the ſtipulation.

This ſubject was more neceſſary to be diſcuſſed, before they entered upon the queſtion of the loan to his Imperial majeſty, as it might operate as a warning to his miniſters how they violated his good faith, and at the ſame time it would operate alſo to make gentlemen cautious of repoſing too much confidence in the promiſes and aſſurances of German deſpots. He did not ſpeak this as excluſively applicable to emperors and kings, but as a general caution againſt peculiar negociations, where there could be no compulſion for the fulfilment of the treaty.

In regard to the loan they were hereafter to diſcuſs, the Emperor is ſaid to have given ſtrong aſſurances of a diſpoſition to make the greateſt exertions for the common cauſe. This was an equivocal term; and where a King's determination is fixed in another country, we ſhould take every precaution. The Imperial Court is diſtinguiſhed for ill faith—it has been ſo diſtinguiſhed too by an hon. gentleman, (Mr. Wyndham) who cannot, with the ſtricteſt propriety, retract his aſſertion. It has been ſo diſtinguiſhed from the time that Leopold divided the ranſom of Richard the Firſt to the preſent.

If monarchs are guilty of ill faith in the treaties our miniſters may negociate with them, the conduct of thoſe miniſters cannot paſs unobſerved by the commons, for although they may be men regardleſs of honour, they may not be inſenſible of ſhame. The King of Pruſſia was to furniſh 60,000 men for the ſubſidies we granted, and we were to appoint commiſſioners to ſee that he faithfully adhered to this agreement. The king of Pruſſia violated his good faith; no ſuch commiſſioners have ever been appointed; and the only accounts we have received have been from the hearſay evidence, and ſcraps of letters from different perſons. Why was any money remitted by our miniſters, if they found the King of Pruſſia was not diſpoſed to fulfil his ſtipulation? and that he was not diſpoſed has long been manifeſt. Had the King of Pruſſia immediately performed the articles of his agreement, there might have been means of ſaving Brabant and Holland, and for proof of this he referred to the memorial of the Emperor to the Circle of the Upper Rhine.—He reminded the houſe, that he made uſe of this argument as a warning, and therefore moved a reſolution, upon which he would take the ſenſe of the houſe, "That it appears the King of Pruſſia entered into a ſubſidiary treaty with Great Britain on the 10th of April, 1794, in which he ſtipulated to bring into the field, for their mutual co[illegible]peration and defence, [illegible] men, and that it does not appear his Pruſſian majeſty has performed his part of the aforeſaid ſtipulation."

Mr. Jekyll heard the reſolution of his Hon. Friend with peculiar ſatisfaction, for he could not be ſenſible of the moſt ſevere diſappointment when, in lieu of that amazing maſs of correſpondence he expected, he was obliged to conſole himſelf with a ſingle ſheet of paper, containing the hearſay evidence of a Prince Kaunitz, Marſhal Mollendorff, and my Lord Malmeſbury. The anſwer which the Right Hon. Gentlemen oppoſite might give to the queſtion, "Why was no commiſſioner employed?" might be eaſily anticipated, and would be natural enough. "He is not diſpoſed to encreaſe the patronage of the crown, nor add to the expences of a nation, and therefore chuſes rather to content himſelf with hearſay evidence, than uſeleſsly laviſh the money of the people for official correſpondence." But there is one obſervation, continued Mr. Jekyll, which is more material. The laſt inſtalment, it appears, was made upon the 4th of October, and long before the 4th of October it was that the King of Pruſſia had withdrawn his forces into Sileſia, and for the diſmemberment of Poland. How does it happen, then, that this inſtalment was made, when his diſpoſition to betray his promiſes was ſo evident? or was the money really remitted to be ſo applied? Was it merely advanced upon the pretext of their mutual co-operation againſt the common enemy, as the French are underſtood to be, or were the unhappy Polanders included in that term, and the money ſent to be applied to their deſtruction? According to the letter from Lord Cornwallis at Mayence, the Pruſſian army was in full force there, whereas it can be diſtinctly proved upon the contrary, that there were not more than 17,000 upon the banks of the Rhine at that period.

Mr. Pitt gueſſed upon a former day when the notice of the motion was given, what would be the purport of it, but he could not gueſs that this would be the time to bring it forward. He was glad to hear it, however, in the way it wa brought forward, although the time appeared improper; and he was glad of it for this reaſon, becauſe he concluded from the way in which it was brought forward, that the Hon. Gentleman did not diſapprove of the negociation with the Emperor with a view of co-operation and general intereſt. The Hon. Gentleman ſeemed to bring his motion forward as a warning to the miniſters of His Imperial Majeſty, how far they violated the good faith and credit; and ſo far the motion was much better than he expected, and better too than the arguments he had before heard it would contain. Still, however, if the Hon. Gentleman brought forward his motion to prevent the negociation with the Emperor, he ought to produce much better reaſons for previouſly interpoſing, ſince it was a ſingular time to do ſo, when the houſe was about to proceed upon the order of the day to take his majeſty's meſſage into conſideration. Nor can the hon. gentleman reaſon from the King of Pruſſia to the Emperor; and becauſe the King of Pruſſia has violated his good faith, make that violation a preliminary argument that the Emperor muſt be equally faithleſs and perfidious. I ſhall therefore move the previous queſtion (ſaid Mr. Pitt,) or, what is more conſiſtent with the regulations of the houſe—the order of the day.

What the hon. gentleman obſerved upon the ſubſidiary treaty with the King of Pruſſia was not accurate. He did not ſtipulate expreſsly to co-operate with the Britiſh army; but the words of the agreement were, that he was "to act in the moſt effectual manner, either ſeparately or jointly, with the troops in the pay of the maritime powers."

I confeſs, ſaid Mr. Pitt, that the ſtipulation on the part of the King of Pruſſia was not adequately performed, and that there is a juſt cauſe for diſſatisfaction. remembered, an effect experienced in the importance of the nation in the general ſcale of Europe, an effect which certainly produced ſome alarm and exertion in the enemy, and an effect which was evident in retarding the progreſs of the French.—(A laugh, with ſome inſinuations to the conqueſt of Holland, from the oppoſition bench.) Yes, I repeat it, ſaid Mr. Pitt, and will perſiſt in my aſſertion. I ſay, when the evident effect in retarding the progreſs of the French is recollected, I cannot regret the loſs of the ſums which have thus far at leaſt been beneficially expended. The infraction of the treaty by the King of Pruſſia, he repeated, was no argument by which they were to decide upon the fidelity or faithleſſneſs of his Imperial Majeſty; and he therefore moved the order of the day.

Mr. Secretary Dundas ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Francis aſked, when the right honourable gentleman acknowledged that he underſtood the ſtipulation was not adequately filled, what idea he could form upon the impreſſion of the motion to be that day diſcuſſed after ſuch a declaration? another treaty of the ſame deſcription was now negociating, and another ſum of money is to be extravagantly ſent out of the kingdom, upon no better ſecurity than the former. No better concluſion can be drawn than from the laſt ſovereign, of whoſe faith, ſaid Mr. Francis, I profeſs I have no better opinion, than the former; in fact, I ſhould be inclined, were I to chooſe, to preſer the ſtipulation of the King of Pruſſia. He conceived the Auſtrian loan to be a monſtrous propoſition, which common ſenſe revolts at.

Sir William Pultney believed, that if the king of Pruſſia did not do that which this country had in view when the treaty was ſigned, that he had done much better, according to the change of circumſtances; for when circumſtances change, men are of neceſſity compelled to make an alteration in their actions. The king of Pruſſia, in his opinion, would have acted wrong, and have incurred

much blame, if his armies had gone into Flanders. The worthy baronet said, he had considered this matter with great attention for these six months, and although he was not now disposed to enter into detail, he could not suppress his sentiments that the king of Prussia was not guilty of a breach of faith.

Mr. Whitbread, jun. judged the motion of his hon. friend, of the highest importance. If one German prince was a despot, so was the other; and where there could be no security of the good faith of the first, what security could be given to our hopes for the honour of the last. The right hon. gentleman opposite had said, that the stipulation on the part of his Prussian majesty was not adequately filled; and the worthy baronet who spoke last, with the finest consistency, asserts that it was not, the king of Prussia did better. How could he do better, but as it was before suspected; by being engaged in the partition of Poland? And is not the Emperor engaged in the same partition, and is it not consequently reasonable to suppose, that he may make use of the same means? a pause was required before they entered on this important step. When ministers are unabashed in their imprudence and misconduct, when they resolve to be unconceived in their delusive arguments and fatal negociations, when they persevere in their obstinate controul, and ruinous ambition, and are not content to stop before the abyss which yawns beneath them, but plunge down this once potent happy, glorious country, but now, alas! feeble, unhappy, and desponding, it is the duty of every Englishman to mark their character and their proceedings with reproach. He reserved any further observations till the question should come more formally before the house.

Mr. Fox doubted the propriety of his hon. friend's motion; but after what he had heard so fully advanced, he could not well retain some temporary remarks. The worthy baronet had said, that he had well weighed the conduct of the King of Prussia with attention and deliberation, and that he thence inferred that monarch had acted in fact more advantageously than if he had faithfully performed his stipulation. What documents the worthy baronet was supplied with to make this inferrence, and whether those documents were correct or not, Mr. Fox would not now dispute. Ministers were so blinded by their own delusive schemes, as to continue in their errors after so flagrant a breach of faith as that of the King of Prussia? this is the strong point of argument. Now, according to what the worthy baronet has urged, it appears the King of Prussia's conduct is offered as an example, and the Emperor will be justified in a similar infraction of his treaty, since he may serve us more by refusing the requisition than he could by granting it. Such an argument produces an effect which will have some influence, do what you will, and that is, that the negociation with the Emperor is not absolutely binding on him to co-operate with us decisively against the French, but that he possesses an optional power to discharge or perform his stipulations when and where he pleases. In no way, therefore apparently, could he more conveniently or satisfactorily discharge them than by employing his forces for the complete destruction and annihilation of Poland, and the reason may be stated as absolutely necessary to destroy Jacobinism. These reasons have been already stated, and if there be one spark of patriotism, if there be one spark of liberty remaining in that unhappy country, it will be found, that guns, swords and pikes, however great their impression on the human body, are no way so well employed as to extinguish them. This is the probable effect, and experience confirms the supposition.

From what the worthy baronet had argued, Mr. Fox thought it extremely necessary that the house should make the Emperor understand whether he was strictly to adhere to the articles of the negociation, or whether he was to use his own judgment, because at present it was impossible to know in what manner his Imperial Majesty was at liberty to act.

In the mean time Mr. Fox proposed, that a vote of thanks be passed to the king of Prussia, for the part he has taken in the last campaign; for instead of furnishing us with men, instead of sending us artillery and cavalry, as he had bargained for, he discovered our deficiency, and sent us what was much more useful—WISDOM! He found that we were in want of sagacity: he perceived that our counsels did not possess the requisite abilities for carrying on a war; and accordingly he supplied us with the best articles, wisdom and prudence, without which a war can never be conducted.—More money ought therefore to be granted to the King of Prussia, for his mighty and important services.

If, on the other hand, said Mr. Fox, as the right hon. gentleman has asserted, the king of Prussia did not perform all the stipulations of his treaty, it is incumbent upon our ministers to shew fairly and clearly what he did not do, and whether he failed in his engagements. There ought to be fair dealing in transactions of this nature, and the nation ought to be informed, whether at the time the treaty was made the stipulation did take place or not. The opinion of the house of commons should be taken on this measure, that the money, which they did not refuse to grant when necessary, in the most liberal manner, may not be improvidently squandered. Upon this principle he hoped the motion would not be superseded.

Mr. Sheridan, from the opportunity he had formerly given, concluded that the right hon. gentleman opposite, must have understood that he intended to bring forward this motion precisely on this day, nor could it with more propriety be produced than at a time when a treaty of similar conditions was in agitation.—He then referred to the speech of the worthy baronet, and begged the house to consider what a situation they were in.——Ministers do not give an iota of information to the house how far the treaty was fulfilled or not, while the worthy baronet is supplied with documents to deliberate upon six months together. Again, with admirable consistency, the ministers as well the worthy baronet agree, that the king of Prussia did not do that which his country had in view, and yet the worthy baronet concludes there was no breach of faith, and no infraction of the treaty. This is what the worthy baronet admits in contradistinction to the right hon. gentleman, and who is to judge between them? The emperor, in his memorial, [illegible] of the king of Prussia were at the disposal of the maritime powers, and that they might have averted the recent calamities of the allies, and have prevented the loss of Brabant. Here then is irrefragable proof of carelessness and neglect on the one part, or an infraction of the treaty on the other.

The right hon. gentleman, continued Mr. Sheridan, has stated that I quote wrong; but whatever the exact words of the treaty may be, they certainly imply that the Prussians were to act where the allies were acting, and consequently, if they did not do so they broke the treaty.—The right hon. gentleman was also pleased to intimate that he considered me as having pledged myself to vote for the Imperial loan, and observes, that the perfidy of the king of Prussia afforded no inference that we were not to trust the emperor. The latter argument I did not urge to give grounds for such an inference, but as a strong reason for caution; and in respect to the former, I have not decided whether the money to be lent to the emperor would not have a better application to the British navy. He concluded by declaring, that if they refused to mark the king of Prussia's conduct by moving the previous question, or the order of the day, in consequence of that violation, it should be the last loan to which he would give his authority.

Sir William Poultney and Mr. Pitt each said a few words in explanation.

General Smith rose to enter a protest against such irregularity. Declamations were urged, he said, from one side of the house, which produced declamations from the other, and motions were brought forward, of which no notice had been given, to the delay of that debate for which they were assembled. If the infraction of the treaty was to be discussed, a notice should, in the usual manner, have been given, and the papers relative thereto be previously printed; but as it was, the members came down to the house unprepared and uninformed upon the subject, and he was therefore bound in honor to vote for the order of the day.

Can there be any doubt, continued he, of the infraction of the treaty, when, notwithstanding the instalments we had paid, the 60,000 men for which we stipulated were not furnished. If they had arrived according to the wise treaty, as he at that time deemed it, in Flanders, Brabant and Holland might not have been at this time in the possession of the enemy. But although he could not agree to-day with the hon. gentleman who made the motion, yet he was bound in honour to support it, whenever it became the proper subject of discussion.

Colonel Maitland said, it was only five days since the honourable gentleman himself had made a similar motion. Nine tenths of the failures of the campaign, he remarked, arose from a want of co-operation in the allies.

General Smith explained.

Col. Clinton said a few words upon the operations of the allied armies, and their position upon the left of the Rhine during the winter, but in so low a tone of voice as to be scarcely audible.

General Tarleton did not know whence the worthy baronet derived his intelligence, if he was not supplied with documents. It did not require much ingenuity, however, to refute every argument in favour of the king of Prussia. The operations at the commencement of the last campaign were to produce a sudden and powerful effect, and for the due arrangement of them, an engineer was sent over from Prince Cobourg's army, to lay the plans before our cabinet—an engineer, whose name he believed is not yet forgotten, the celebrated Colonel Mack. The allies opened the campaign with 120,000 men, and instead of being at a loss to find out what services the Prussians have not rendered, he had to lament their absence, since the additional force of 60,000 men would, at that important moment, have greatly decided in our favour.

The house divided on the order of the day——

Ayes - -	128
Noes - - -	33
Majority	95

LONDON, January 9.

Letters from Venice of the 29th of November, state, that Citizen Noel, who had resided in that city as minister plenipotentiary from the French Republic, though without being accredited, had been received by Citizen L'Allemand, formerly minister at Naples, who had been since acknowledged by the Senate of the Republic of Venice, and solemnly introduced in council. Citizen Allemand, late vice-consul at Naples, was also expected as consul from France to the Republic. Citizen Noel, with his secretary, who was a brother of the notorious Danton, are both gone to Paris, by order of the committee of public welfare.

January 15.

A letter from Mentz, of the 18th December, says, that General Taponnier arrived on the 16th before Luxembourgh, with a reinforcement for the besieging army. Preparations were making to bombard the place; bombs, heavy cannon, and grates to heat balls, were daily arriving in great quantities. The garrison was often firing upon the French workmen, and sometimes making sallies, but without much retarding the works.

Accounts from Mentz, of the 25th December, state, that every thing was then quiet, but that according to the intelligence received from deserters, a general attack was soon to be expected. Preparations were making for giving the French a warm reception, if they should attempt an assault, and the garrison was to receive a reinforcement of 4,000 men on the 29th.

An article from Landau of the 22d December, says, that the day before the arsenal took fire, and that the greater part of it was burnt. The explosion of the powder was dreadful; a great number of houses were destroyed or damaged, and many lives were lost.

The Elector Palatine who, having had no children by his first marriage, was expected to be succeeded by the House of Deux Ponts on the 25th of December, when he had compleated the 70th year of his age, declared that he had concluded a treaty of marriage with the Princess Maria-Anne Leopoldine, eldest daughter of the Arch Duke Ferdinand, Governor General of Austrian Lombardy. The Princess is only eighteen.

The festival of St. Catharine was celebrated with the same external demonstrations of joy at Warsaw as at Vienna. As the last insult to outrage humanity, the wretched inhabitants were compelled to illuminate their houses, and to wear the face of rejoicing amid the recent graves of their slaughtered countrymen, relations and friends.

On the 19th of December, Count de Goltz, who was a long resident at Paris, as envoy from the King of Prussia, arrived at Franckfort on his way to Paste, where it is considered as certain, that he is to enter upon a negociation with the French. In this negociation, according to the wish expressed by several of the co-states of the German empire, the King of Prussia is to act as mediator.

On the 24th of December, the Prussian Majors Meyernck and M. Schmerz, of Kreutznach, returned to Basle from Baden, to confer with the French Minister Barthelomy. They were very well received by the latter, and every thing in the conference is said to go on according to the ordinary diplomatic rules. Count de Goltz, the envoy from his Prussian Majesty, was daily expected at Basle.

One of Mr. Pitt's expressions, a few years since was, that this country had attained to an unexampled pitch of prosperity in a few years, with giant stride. This admitted, what figure is there to describe the accelerated motion with which it has rolled down hill?

The late Lord Chatham once said, that Hanover was a mill-stone round the neck of Britain. What would the noble lord have said of all Germany added to the necklace?

PEACE!

Yesterday a common hall of the city of London was held at the Guildhall, which consisted of the Lord Mayor, about a dozen Aldermen, one hundred common councilmen, and five thousand Liverymen, to consider of a petition to the house of commons for peace; and to take into consideration the late militia act.

Messrs. Hodson and Waithman, in very animated and argumentative speeches, moved and seconded a petition, of which we shall insert a copy, as soon as it has been presented to the honorable house.

Want of room obliges us to defer any sketch of the debate which followed; but we will shortly state, that alderman [illegible] attempted to move an amendment, and was so strongly hissed, that neither his amendment nor his speech, tho' spoken with great vehemence, could be heard. Sir Watkin Lewis, Sir James Sanderson, Aldermen Curtis, Newnham, and all others who spoke against peace, were equally hissed and groaned at. Aldermen Combe, Pickett, Newman, Flomer, and all those who spoke for peace, were, on the contrary, heard with the greatest attention, and were loudly applauded. Alderman Anderson was heard with less marks of indignation than any of those who had voted for the war; but never was the resentment of any body of men more strongly shewn, than was the resentment of the Independent Liverymen of London yesterday, against the original promoters of the present calamitous contest.

The Lord Mayor acted with great impartiality.—When the livery were hissing and execrating Sir James Sanderson and Alderman Newnham, he insisted that both sides of the question should be heard, or else he declared, he would not put the question—This procured those gentlemen a sort of a half-hearing; the livery listened till they brought forward an argument for continuing the war; and then there was always a general and bitter burst of indignation.

On the question being put, that the petition be adopted without any amendment, several thousand hands were held up for it, amidst the most loud and cheering acclamations. The hands held up against it were not one to fifty. The petition was therefore passed, without any amendment, and the livery expressed their wish that the sheriffs should present it, as they had no confidence in their three attending representatives; but this being pointed out to be irregular, the members were desired to present it on Monday next.

The thanks of the livery to the Lord Mayor, were unanimously passed, for his impartial conduct.

As it was four o'clock before the subject of peace was disposed of, the consideration of the Militia Act was deferred

till another Common Hall, which would ſoon be called for that purpoſe.—When that ſubject was talked of, the cry of "No Militia Bill" was as loud and as general as the cry of "Peace."

The government, the city contractors, and all thoſe aldermen and other members of the corporation who get fat jobs from miniſters, had made ſuch great exertions to procure a majority in the common hall, that they even boaſted of being ſucceſsful. Many troops of clerks from the cuſtom-houſe, exciſe office, &c. &c. were ſent to oppoſe peace, but we ſaw ſome of them, when mixed with the crowd and unſeen by their maſters, much to their honour, loudly decrying a continuance of the war, and we have reaſon to believe, that moſt of them voted for peace.

Nothing could be more gratifying to the lovers of peace, than to ſee, when the common cryer in the opening of the hall told the livery, they were aſſembled to conſider a motion for a ſpeedy peace, the loud and general ſhout of approbation: At the words, "SPEEDY PEACE!" every hat was waved, every voice ſhouted with joy, and peace! peace! peace!!! was vociferated from every mouth for at leaſt five minutes. The deſire of the hall was thus ſhown before any motion was made, and we truſt every large body in the kindom will ſoon follow the example of the independent Liverymen of London.

The French have iſſued an order at Bruſſels, by which the civil magiſtrates throughout the Auſtrian Netherlands, are enjoined to regiſter marriages, births and deaths, if required ſo to do, in the ſame manner as is done in France; but except in caſes of expreſs application to the civil magiſtate, by the parties intereſted, marriages, births, and deaths, are to be ſolemnized and regiſtered according to the cuſtom of the country.

A late oration pronounced in Sweden has obtained much celebrity; among other bold and animated expreſſions, the orator obſerved, that the King was not the Father, but rather the eldeſt ſon of the country.

Sixty perſons are apprehended at Peſt, in Hungary, charged with conſpiring with the French priſoners, to blow the town up. Some arms are ſaid to have been found in a veſſel, covered with apples, &c.

HELVOET, Jan. 9.

Every moment here indicates the ſpeedy removal of the Britiſh troops and ſtores from this place, and eventually from Holland.

Seven of the ſtrongeſt regiments of Infantry in the Britiſh army have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for England, we have expected them ſome days, but if the news of this day is true, they muſt change their route, as it is ſtrongly reported here that the French are in force between Gorinchem and Dort, and the following circumſtances corroborate the truth of the report:

This morning orders arrived, that all the ſtores belonging to the army ſhould be put on board the empty tranſports and colliers now lying in this harbour with all ſpeed, their deſtination is generally ſuppoſed to be Hamburg, which, if true, is a plain proof that the Britiſh army mean to fall back. At all events, it is evident, they are afraid of the approaches of the French, and that the ſtores ſhould fall into their hands.

The hoſpital from Servendale is arrived here, together with twenty waggons, with ſtores from eight tranſports that were frozen near that place, conſequently they were obliged to tranſport the ſtores in waggons to this place, leſt they ſhould fall into the enemy's hands. Sixty more waggons were hourly expected; ſome are arrived, together with the hoſpital from Gorichem, which was removed to Rotterdam, but is not thought ſafe there at preſent, in ſhort, we are all buſtle and confuſion; terror and diſmay pervade every breaſt, and, to add to our diſtreſs, the froſt is become more intenſe than ever.

P. S. The waggons which I mentioned above, being expected, are this moment arrived.

LEYDEN, January 12.

Terror and conſternation are here the order of the day. The ſurrender of Utrecht, the event of the ſanguinary engagement on the 10th, the capture of Thiel, Hueſden, &c. the continuance of the froſt, which facilitates the progreſs of the enemy, all concur in deciding the fate of Holland. The wretched emigrants are flying before the enemy with the utmoſt precipitation. At this place 110 waggons are put in requiſition to convey the remnants of their effects to Hambro', Amſterdam, &c.

The greater number hope to find an aſylum in the biſhoprick of Munſter, and have directed their route to that quarter.

On the 29th December, the French before Mentz, attempted to take the redoubt of Zahlbach by ſtorm. They were repulſed in three attacks, and left 300 dead on the ſpot. A captain and 40 men were taken priſoners.—The Auſtrians had 40 killed or wounded, including three officers.

Accounts from the Upper Rhine, of the 3d inſtant, ſay, that the king of Pruſſia has aſſured the ſtates of the circle, that he will employ all the means in his power to deliver the empire from the ruinous war in which it is engaged, and to obtain a ſuſpenſion of arms as ſoon as poſſible.

BASSETERRE, [St. Kitts] March 10.

A letter from St. Euſtatius mentions, that a gentleman, who left Martinique on Friday laſt, had arrived there—The gentleman was informed juſt as he was embarking, that three French frigates, and ſome other veſſels, from Cayenne, had landed 1500 men at a place called La Bay, in the iſland of Grenada. The ſchooner, called the Fan Fan, of Grenada, carried this intelligence to Martinique.

March 12.

The report current a few days ago, of the taking of Grenada aroſe, as we are informed, from his majeſty's ſhip the Nautilus, having chaſed a French Guarda Coaſt aground at a place called La Bay, in that Iſland, the crew of which got on ſhore, and muſt undoubtedly have been made priſoners.

A report is circulated, and much credited, that his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec, chaſed a French tranſport on a reef at Guadaloupe; the Quebec's boats boarded her, and took out 6000 ſtand of arms, and her crew, and then fired the ſhip. Should this report be true, we are apprehenſive the French reinforcements are not far diſtant.

An account from Antigua ſtates, that a report prevailed there, that ſome French privateers had attempted to plunder at an out bay of Grenada; but the Engliſh frigates on the ſtation, had intelligence of their deſign and diſperſed them. It is further ſaid, that two of them have been captured.

Capt. Smith on his paſſage ſpoke the ſchooner Hiram, Capt. Wright, five days out from Martinique, who aſſured him that St. Lucia was actually in poſſeſſion of the French. Capt. Smith alſo mentions, that a confirmation of this event was received at St. Croix, previous to his leaving the iſland.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) March 31.

The following account of the brigantine Betſey, of this port, Joſeph March, late maſter, ſtranded on Long-Iſland the 13th ult. and loſt, was taken from Mr. Samuel Trefethen, of this town, who was maſter at the time ſhe was ſtranded, Capt. Marſh having died at Martinico. The Betſey was from Martinico, with hides on freight for New-York, was taken near the iſland called the Saints, by a French Privateer, called the Gen. Pichegru, one Louis Capt. Le Egale Lieutenant, and George Lecraft of New-York ſailing maſter; this privateer is ſaid to be the pilot boat called the Hound, formerly of New-York, from which it is ſuppoſed ſhe ſailed with her guns &c. concealed; the crew of the privateer pillaged the brigantine in a moſt ſhameful manner, by taking her regiſter, papers, quadrants, all the cloathing, bedding and what money they could find from every perſon on board, without diſtinction; they broke open Capt. Marſh's cheſt and took thirty-three joes, a watch and every article of value it contained; robbed the mate of his watch, and every article of cloathing, except a thin jacket and trowſers he had on. The ſickneſs which prevailed on board, and rendered the people wholly unable to navigate the veſſel, by which means ſhe was loſt, it is ſuppoſed to be wholly owing to the want of neceſſary bedding and cloathing, pillaged in the moſt barbarous manner by theſe brutal pirates, who we hope ere long will meet their juſt reward.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

The ſhip Active, Captain Colden, is below, and is out 49 days from Liverpool—when the pilot boarded her ſhe was five leagues eaſtward of the Hook; we have anxiouſly waited her arrival, anticipating later European advices than we have yet received.—It is ſaid ſhe brings London prints to the 16th February.

A brig from Breſt is alſo below—the pilots were unable to give us any information reſpecting her paſſage.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

Yeſterday morning arrived in nineteen days from St. Bastholomews, the ſhip Euphraſia, Captain Mirrick. In 13 days after he left that iſland, he made Cape Henry, and was boarded by the ſloop of war 'Eſperance, lately taken from the French; but permitted to depart ſhortly after.

The next day, April 1, was boarded by the Lynx ſloop of war, in four fathoms water, and detained till the fourth at ten in the morning, when ſhe was given up, and got under way for this port.

The day after ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of by the Lynx, the Capt. paſſengers and crew, were ordered on board the ſloop of war, where they were detained till the 3d, when Capt. Mirrick was ſent on board his own ſhip, and his mate taken to the ſloop, where he was confined under guard, and otherwiſe ill treated. During the detention of the paſſengers and crew of the Euphraſia, the Britiſh robbed them and the ſhip of a number of valuable articles. A Mr. Roach, a Midſhipman, who came on board the ſhip, was very profane in abuſive language, and ſtruck one of Capt. Merrick's paſſengers in the face with a ſtick. They alſo robbed Capt. Rutter, a paſſenger, of a number of valuable articles, to the amount of 10 2-4 joes, and caſt a quantity of his apparel and linen overboard, which was loſt.

April 9.

Extract of a letter from the Weſt-Indies to a merchant in this town, dated February 28, 1795.

"Dear Sir,

"I am ſorry to inform you, that the YELLOW FEVER rages here nearly as bad as ever; I would wiſh you to be as cautious as poſſible, or elſe you may expect to have it with you this ſummer, perhaps worſe than the laſt. If you begin in time, I make but little doubt of your keeping clear of it. You cannot be too particular in having veſſels from every part of the Weſt-Indies examined before they are admitted to paſs your fort. I am in hopes of hearing from you ſhortly.

I remain yours, &c."

MARTINSBURG, April 4.

A gentleman who left Lexington, Kentucky, on the 3d ult. and who paſſed through this town a few days ſince, informed us, that the lateſt accounts from General Wayne, were of the moſt agreeable nature—the army in comfortable quarters, healthy, and well ſupplied with proviſion—no interruption from the enemy, except at intervals by ſcattering Indians who appeared to be hunting—and a general opinion prevailing, that peace would take place the enſuing autumn, information having been received that the chiefs of all the nations, now at war, were determined on attending the treaty to be held in June next, with General Wayne—May they appear with the olive branch undiſguiſed, and ſmoke the pipe of eternal friendſhip.

It is conjectured, from the preparations making in different parts of this country, that the emigrations to Kentucky this ſeaſon, will exceed all former years.

WILMINGTON, April 11.

On Thurſday, the 2d inſt. was killed in this town, a Bullock, raiſed from a calf, by Mr. Thomas Chandler, junr. near this town, and on Saturday following was expoſed for ſale in this market, after being weighed by the Clerk of the market, and weighed as follows:

Fore-Quarter, - - -	431.
do. - - - -	427.
Hind-quarter, - - -	353.
do. - - - -	347.
Weight of Beef, - -	1558.
Tallow, - - -	241.

N. B. The above Bullock was weighed to many obvious diſadvantages, by being weighed ſo long after he was killed, no weights uſed leſs than one pound, and in the interval being much handled and diſſected into many pieces. Yet it appears, he is the largeſt Bullock, ever killed on this ſide the River Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Monday laſt arrived here from Liverpool, which place ſhe left the 21ſt of February, the brig Hero, Capt. Edwards, who informs, that an Embargo was laid on the Britiſh ſhipping in all the ports in England on the day he ſailed, which was expected to continue ſix weeks.

Capt. Edwards ſailed in company with the ſhip Boſton Packet, bound for this port.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Eſq; is appointed Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the room of DAVID LENOX, Eſq; who has reſigned.

Died on Saturday evening laſt, aged 69, William Craig, of this City, Merchant, formerly a Magiſtrate. His death was occaſioned by a mortification, which enſued from a ſlight wound in the foot; thus, from a cauſe apparently trivial, ſociety has loſt a worthy member, who, in the exerciſe of the ſocial virtues had few equals, and in the diſcharge of his moral duties no ſuperior.

Philadelphia, 2d April, 1795.

SIR,

I have the honor to ſend herewith an account of the Flour ſhipped at this port, in the months of January, February and March laſt, and am, with very great reſpect, Sir,

Your obedient, and
Humble Servant,
JAMES READ.

His Excellency, *Thomas Mifflin*,
Governor of Pennſylvania.

Account of *Flour*, ſhipped for exportation at the port of Philadelphia, in the months of January, February and March, 1795.

	Bbls. of FLOUR.	Bbls. of MIDDLINGS.
Shipped in January,	9699	
February,	7418	68
March,	16448	69
In all	33,565	137 barrels.

JAMES READ, *Inſpector*.

His Excellency, Governor Mifflin.

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by

Wrigley & Berriman,

No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. Caſt by Fry. For a Specimen, ſee COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the laſt work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1/8 per lb. Caſt by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 39 lbs. at 4/ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7/ per lb.

Letters, poſt paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, the 21ſt inſtant, at the late Dwelling Houſe of *John Thaw*, ſenior, deceaſed, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county,

ALL the Houſhold Goods, Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utenſils, Horſes, Cows, ſheep, Swine, &c. belonging to the deceaſed. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock.

All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby requeſted to render them; and thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber.

BENJAMIN THAW, Adminiſtrator,
No. 37, Arch ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. At ſame Time and Place will be expoſed to ſale, the PLANTATION on which the deceaſed lived, (if not ſold before at private ſale) containing 70 acres, or upwards, on which there is a new ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, ſtone kitchen, and ſtone ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring, a good barn, ſtables, waggon houſe, &c. a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, ſuch as cherry, peach, pear, &c. a ſufficient quantity of good meadow and woodland.

Conditions to be made known at the time and place of ſale.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Nice, ſenior, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to render their accounts before the firſt day of June next, duly authenticated for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers.

JOHN NICE, and
GEO. DE BENNEVILLE, } Exec'rs.

Briſtol townſhip, April 7, 1795.

To be rented by the Year,

or for a longer Term,

A HOUSE and LOT, whereon a new ſtore houſe has been lately built, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, near to Friends' Meeting-houſe, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Straſburg, Lancaſter, &c. and where a ſtore has been kept theſe ſeveral years paſt, and at preſent ſeems much wanted. The premiſes may be entered on immediately, as the tenant has lately removed. For further particulars, enquire on the premiſes, of

HUMPHRY MARSHALL.

Weſt-Bradford, 4th of Fourth Month, 1795.

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, ſale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the townſhip of Horſham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the ſaid *David Parry* is ſince deceaſed, and no diviſion made: Theſe are therefore to requeſt all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of *David Parry*, on or before the firſt day of the Sixth Month next, when a diviſion of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER, } Executors.

Fourth Month 13th, 1795.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, about the 9th or 10th of Twelfth Month laſt. Six SHEEP. Any perſon owning them, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES PAIFT.

Third Month 15, 1795.

TO BE RENTED,

(And poſſeſſion had the firſt of April,)

A TAVERN, in Newtown, the county town of Bucks, nearly oppoſite to the Court-houſe, formerly known by the name of Thornton's, but now Ferguſon's tavern; it is the beſt ſtand in the town, and the houſe very commodious, and now in excellent repair. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended as ſuitable for the buſineſs, and amply ſufficient for the rent.

FRANCIS MURRAY.

N. B. Should any one (ſuitable) prefer buying to renting, a good price and good pay will bring it. As the ſaid MURRAY is about declining buſineſs, he will diſpoſe of his ſtock on hand, cheap, and rent his ſtore; and, for the laſt time, requeſts thoſe indebted to him, to make ſpeedy payment, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Newtown, March 2, 1795.

Mount-Holly GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IS to be opened by the subscriber, on the 4th Day of May next, where Youths may be instructed in the Rudiments of the English and Latin Languages gramatically, and several useful Branches of the Mathematicks.

With Sentiments of gratitude, he returns his most unfeigned Thanks to his Friends, who have spontaneously patronised this Institution, and wishes to assure them, that to merit a Continuance of their Confidence is the sincere Desire of

WILLIAM O'LEARY.

April 7th, 1795. *2w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the premises, on the 30th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, 2 miles from Newtown, 2 miles from Yardly's ferry, and within a mile of a Grist-mill, joining lands of Richard Stilwell, James Gillky, and Benjamin Palmer, containing 231 acres, 20 of which is good meadow, 50 acres of timber, the remainder good plough land; there are on said farm a two story house, with 3 rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, a large Kitchen adjoining, with a well of excellent water under the piazza, 2 barns, with good stabling, sheds, and other out-buildings, 3 good apple orchards, and many other fruit trees, several never-failing springs of water running through the whole, now in the possession of Mark Palmer. The conditions to be made known on the day of sale, by

JESSE LARREW.

N. B. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may see the same, by applying to Mark Palmer, on the premises, or Richard Stillwell. *

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of William B. Hockley, Esq; deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers; and all who are indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment of their respective debts, to Samuel M. Fox, No. 144, Chesnut street, the accounting Administrator.

JOHN WILCOCKS,
GEORGE FOX,
ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, } Administrat.
SAMUEL M. FOX.

April 6th, 1795.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, an apprentice LAD, named *George Bamford*, between 18 and 19 years of age, was bred a farmer; light brown hair, pale countenance, slim made, wears his hair tied, grey eyes, slim legs, knock-kneed, and drinks to excess; had on and took with him, a roram hat, striped green cloth coattee, striped velvet vest, thick-set breeches, ribbed stockings, all new, two pair of shoes, a fulled linsey lead coloured coattee, linsey vest and trowsers, striped red and blue, one shirt ruffled at the bosom, one flax and tow do. both new, two do. of flax, much worn, muslin neckcloth, a new wallet, marked J. S. with whiter thread. Any person apprehending said Apprentice, and securing him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forwarned, not to harbour or carry off said Apprentice.

§ JACOB SHEARER.

March 25, 1795.

For Sale, or to be Let,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, compact and beautifully situated in Darby township, Delaware county, nine miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from Chester road, containing one hundred and twenty acres, about 55 acres of which are well timbered, and the remainder good arable land, can be turned into meadow. There is on the place a new two story frame dwelling-house, with 2 rooms on a floor, well finished, with a well of good water before the door, a new barn and stables, a young apple orchard of the best fruit. On the premises is a very productive brick yard, in which there is 140,000 bricks to be sold immediately, separate from the plantation. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and will be exchanged for property in this city. Possession may be had the first day of April. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at No, 185, North Front-street,

‖ STEPHEN SICARD.

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Chester county, did obtain from the subscriber two judgment notes, the one payable sometime the ensuing month, the other the subsequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of either of said notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the said Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be vested in the subscriber, consequently will not be paid by him, unless the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGDRS.

Mary Ann Forge, 12th March, 1795. §

RODNEY

Will COVER this Season, at *John Fairlamb's*, in Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, at *Fifteen Dollars* per Mare.

RODNEY is a bay brown, rising 5 years old, 15 hands and a half high, very strong and beautifully made, and has a remarkable good sett of limbs; he is active, cheery, and moves elegantly, just and fine. He was got by Paymaster, dam by High-flyer, grand-dam by Old Snap, (granson to Devonshire Childers) great grand-dam by Godolphin Arabian, great great grand-dam by Sedsbury, which mare was grand-dam of Eclipse, whose dam was got by Regulus.

RODNEY was bred in Great-Britain, and imported from thence by Captain Norris, and is, undoubtedly, as well bed and as fine a young Horse as that country can produce.

A well attested certificate, by the gentleman who bred and imported him, may be seen at the place where he stands, with the county seal thereto affixed.

Good Pasture for Mares will be furnished on the farm where he stands, and great care will be taken, but cannot be accountable for accidents. March, 1795. ¶

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the first of April till the first of August, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE's, in West-Chester, Chester county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the seal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be seen at his place of standing.

N. B. Any person having an inclination to breed from said Horse, must embrace this last opportunity, as he is certainly sold, and will be removed at the expiration of the season.

West-Chester, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

TO BE LET,

ALL that two story stone house and barn, and about three quarters of an acre of land, situated on Chesnut-hill, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Whitemarsh, about 9 and ½ miles from Philadelphia; this is a high and pleasant situation, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect, and is well calculated for an agreeable summer residence. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK.

April 3, 1795. *

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on Chestnuthill, nine miles from Philadelphia; containing about 125 acres of land, about 75 or 80 thereof is clear, the remainder is good wood land, about 12 acres of meadow, between 8 and 10 acres of orchard, with a great assortment of apples, a great number of cherries and pear trees, a beautiful alley of cherry trees leading from the house to the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Reading, a good large stone dwelling house, a good stone barn, 50 by 33 feet, a never-failing spring, with a spring-house over it, a bake and wash-house, besides other convenient buildings, very suitable for a gentleman's country seat; there is also on the said tract a good seat for a paper or other mill, by a clear stream of water. Any person inclining to view the land may apply to the owner on the premises.

March 25th 1795.

* JULIUS KEPBER.

BY virtue of a writ of *testatum venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. two contiguous Pieces or Parcels of LAND, situate on the southerly side of Schuylkill river, containing 19 acres and 3 quarters of an acre, more or less, about one-fifth of which is meadow ground, the remainder woodland, well timbered, bounded northerly by said river, easterly by land now or late of Dr. William Smith, southerly by a road leading from Righter's ferry to the Lancaster road, and westwardly by land now or late belonging to the heirs of John Righter, a few perches below Righter's ferry, in Lower Merion township, in the county of Montgomery, about seven miles from the city of Philadelphia: taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of John Vanderen deceased, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norris-Town, March 16, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 117 acres of land, in Upper-Merrion township, Montgomery county, near the Gulf mills. On this place there are about 45 acres of prime woodland, 12 acres of watered meadow, and 6 or 7 more may be easily made, two orchards, one of the best grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, water in every field, and a very strong spring and spring-house at the door. If this Plantation should not be sold by the 12th of next month, it will be let on shares, or rented for one year. For further information, enquire of JOHN WILLS, on the premises. March 11th, 1795. ¶

From 800 to 1000 Cords of

BARK,

WANTED by JONATHAN MEREDITH, who will give the highest market price for Hemlock, Spanish, Chesnut white and black oak bark, enquire at No. 27, South Third-street; where he has for sale as usual, all sorts of Leather Hides, &c.

The full-blooded Horse,

MERABIAN,

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Fairfield, Cumberland, New-Jersey, at the low rate of one dollar and an half the single leap, three dollars for the season, or six dollars to insure a foal. The Merabian is a dark chesnut sorrel, rising eleven years old, full sixteen hands high.

JAMES BRADFORD.

March 6th, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(In one volume 12mo. price 4s6 plain, 5s. lettered)

AND FOR SALE, BY

Stewart & Cochran,

No. 34, South Second-street, Philadelphia,

PARENTIAL DUTY: or, the RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, illustrated and urged—And EARLY PIETY, illustrated and recommended, in several Discourses. *By the Rev.* GEORGE GERMENT, Minister of the Gospel, Bow-lane, London.

The following Recommendation of the above Work has been received by the Editors, and may give the Public an idea of its merit.

Philadelphia, March 1795.

THE subscribers have read, with much pleasure and improvement, the excellent Discourses of Mr. *Jerment*, "*On Parental Duty, and Early Piety*;" and hereby cheerfully recommend them to their fellow Christians of every denomination.

These Discourses afford the most useful and instructive lessons of duty to all, who have the important charge of Youth committed to them, and urge the practice of it with peculiar beauty and energy. They also exhibit, in a handsome style and evangelical manner, the most powerful incitements to engage the attention of Youth to Religion, as their first and most important concern—We hope, therefore, that this first American Edition will meet with a ready and extensive reception, and that the laudable exertions of the Editors to render the Work deserving of the public patronage, will obtain a suitable reward.

JOHN B. SMITH, Minister of the 3d Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
A. GREEN, Minister of the 2d Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Minister of the Associate Church, Philadelphia.
ROBERT ANNAN, Minister of the Scots Presbyterian church, Philadelphia.

BARK Wanted

A LARGE QUANTITY of the following kinds, *viz.* Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Hemlock, Beach, and Birch. A generous price will be given for all brought to market, in good order, the ensuing season, by the Tanners of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

N. B. The sooner Bark is brought to market, after it is dry, the better.

March 16, 1795. *6w

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry stone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The highest freight will be given, and employ for the season. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-street. tf

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Bethlehem Stage

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers intend to run the stage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the ensuing season, in the following manner, *viz.*

The stage starts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the same day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfast at Mr. George Lusher's, Second-street, Philadelphia, and sets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wednesday morning.

The second stage will start every Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The stage road, for the present, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Passage for each person to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the same to return; way passengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the same as a passenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

TAKEN up on the 26th of December last, a ship's LONG-BOAT, about 18 feet long and 5 feet and a half thwart. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to GEORCE HILLMAN, Fairfield township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey.

March 16, 1795. ‖

By *JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS,* and *JOHN SPARKS,* Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his ſon, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforeſaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, in the townſhip of Deptford, and county aforeſaid, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or leſs, the which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in ſaid county, deceaſed, purchaſed of Samuel Clement, deceaſed, and ſaid Samuel Coles, in his laſt will, gave the ſame to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the ſaid David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newbold, to be held by them and their ſeveral heirs, as tenants in common, for the uſe of their ſeveral (or five) plantations, and not otherwiſe; two of which largeſt plantations he gave to his ſaid daughter Martha, which is now the property of the ſaid David Davis, and Samuel his ſaid ſon, who deſires a diviſion may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the ſaid will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Glouceſter, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or ſhares as the ſame was originally held, agreeably to the ſaid will, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of *John Anderſon*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the firſt day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid Cedar Swamp and Premiſes, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS, } Eſquires.
¶6w JOHN SPARKS,

To be let,

A PAPER MILL,

IN complete order, being entirely new, containing three preſſes and two iron ſcrews, a large drying loft, together with every other requiſite.

Alſo a good convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſheds, ſtables, &c. all new, with or without land. The mill is ſituate on a never failing ſtream of water in Lower Merion townſhip, about 8 miles from Philadelphia. For terms apply to PAUL JONES, on the Premiſes. ‖

Notice the THIRD TIME.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Abraham Rex*, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make payment within one month after the date hereof; thoſe who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, within ſaid time, and receive payment.

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON, } Adminiſtrat.

March 16th, 1795. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of *George Valentine*, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, near Downing-town, about the 25th of February laſt, two cattle, the one a brindle COW, heavy with calf, with two ſlits in the near, and a piece off the off ear; the other a brindle HEIFER with a white face. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ JOHN TEMPLE.

March 18th, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunlay, the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

March 15, 1795. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3379.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1795.

PRINTING TYPES
For SALE, by
Wrigley & Berriman,
No. 149, Chefnut-ſtreet.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. Caſt by Fry. For a Specimen, ſee COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the laſt work done on it.
One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1/8 per lb. Caſt by Fry.
One do. Pica Greek, 39 lbs. at 4/ per lb.
One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7 per lb.
Letters, poſt paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.
Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Nice, ſenior, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to render their accounts before the firſt day of June next, duly authenticated for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers.

JOHN NICE, and
GEO. DE BENNEVILLE, } Exec'rs.
Briſtol townſhip, April 7, 1795.

To be rented by the Year,
or for a longer Term,

A HOUSE and LOT, whereon a new ſtore houſe has been lately built, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, near to Friends' Meeting-houſe, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Straſburg, Lancaſter, &c. and where a ſtore has been kept theſe ſeveral years paſt, and at preſent ſeems much wanted. The premiſes may be entered on immediately, as the tenant has lately removed. For further particulars, enquire on the premiſes, of

HUMPHRY MARSHALL.
Weſt-Bradford, 4th of Fourth Month, 1795.

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, ſale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the townſhip of Horſham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the ſaid *David Parry* is ſince deceaſed, and no diviſion made: Theſe are therefore to requeſt all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of *David Parry*, on or before the firſt day of the Sixth Month next, when a diviſion of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER, } Executors.
Fourth Month 13th, 1795.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, about the 9th or 10th of Twelfth Month laſt, Six SHEEP. Any perſon owning them, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES PAIFT.
Third Month 15, 1795.

Mount-Holly GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IS to be opened by the ſubſcriber, on the 4th Day of May next, where Youths may be inſtructed in the Rudiments of the Engliſh and Latin Languages gramatically, and ſeveral uſeful Branches of the Mathematicks.

With Sentiments of gratitude, he returns his moſt unfeigned Thanks to his Friends, who have ſpontaneouſly patroniſed this Inſtitution, and wiſhes to aſſure them, that to merit a Continuance of their Confidence is the ſincere deſire of

WILLIAM O'LEARY.
April 7th, 1795. *2w

From 800 to 1000 Cords of
BARK,

WANTED by JONATHAN MEREDITH, who will give the higheſt market price for Hemlock, Spaniſh, Cheſnut white and black oak bark, enquire at No. 27, South Third-ſtreet; where he has for ſale as uſual, all ſorts of Leather Hides, &c.

The full-blooded Horſe,
MERABIAN,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fairfield, Cumberland, New-Jerſey, at the low rate of one dollar and an half the ſingle leap, three dollars for the ſeaſon, or ſix dollars to inſure a foal. The Merabian is a dark cheſnut ſorrel, riſing eleven years old, full ſixteen hands high.

JAMES BRADFORD.
March 6th, 1795.

LONDON, January 31.

It would be a ſtrange ſight, to ſee the Emperor flying from Vienna, to avoid the infuriate French; yet as ſtrange things have occurred during the preſent war.

Who would have thought, for inſtance, to ſee the Prince of Orange and his family fugitives in England, with many other Princes beſides?

To do the Emperor juſtice, however, he is with his Predeceſſor, almoſt the only power, except England, that has engaged heartily, and upon principle, in the preſent war.

The vengeance of the Carmagnols will doubtleſs be directed againſt him and Great-Britain for it; but it is to be hoped, that vengeance will not be at all equal to their wiſhes.

As to Pruſſia, it ſeems long ſince to have made up its peace with them; tho' this does not perhaps ſeem a ſufficient reaſon, why his ſiſter, his brother-in-law, his two nephews, and his own daughter, ſhould not take refuge at the court of Berlin, rather than in England, but it is the policy of ſome people to conſider ſelf only in all their actions.

For Catharine, the immortal Catharine, ſhe has given the French in reality ſo little trouble, that it may be thought ſhe ought to eſcape unnoticed. If ſome late letters from Paris, however, are to be credited, we may ere long ſee the French driving her fierce Coſſacks before them, from the banks of the Niſtulato and Don; and Monarchs made to tremble on their thrones, who think themſelves at preſent ſcarce inferior to the Almighty.

The ſufferings of poor Poland, and its benevolent Monarch, call aloud for expiation; and there may yet be "ſome choſen thunders in the ſtores of Heaven" ready to blaſt that greatneſs, which in a degree owes its immeaſurable ſize to that ill-fated Country's ruin.

February 2.

The Prince is very naturally anxious for the coming of his beautiful bride; and Commodore Payne is to avail himſelf of the firſt moment of a ſettled change of weather to ſet ſail again for the ſhores of Germany, and tranſport the Princeſs of Wales to England. As ſo much time has now elapſed, we hope the embaſſy will be better arranged than it was during the late unſucceſsful excurſion, in which no one ſeemed to know their places.

After a variety of untoward incidents, before they embarked on board the Commodore's ſquadron, the contracting parties had to ſettle the arrangement of the voyage. The Commodore inſiſted, that the 21ſt ladies in attendance ſhould be put on board ſeparate yatchts; this was reſented, the ladies refuſing to be ſeparated. This point being acceded to a queſtion aroſe, who was to have the care of the lovely bride. Lady Jerſey naturally thought this honour was to be her's; Lord Clermont claimed the ſame diſtinction; and ſo did the Admiral, who thought his ſhip would afford more convenient accommodations than a yacht.—At length, after being at ſea two or three days, almoſt frozen to death, the maſter of a Dutch ſchuyt put an end to the embaſſy, by informing the Commodore, that he could not get near the coaſt of Holland, on account of the ice. So the parties all returned to town, full of remonſtrance!—They uſed to manage theſe things better.

By the government diſpatches from Spain, inſerted in the Gazette, it will be ſeen, that the emiſſaries of LIBERTY AND EQUALITY had found their way to Mexico, and had planned to over turn the Spaniſh government in that quarter.

We have ſome weeks ſince hinted, that one of the moſt prominent parts of Lord Fitzwilliam's adminiſtration would be, the total emancipation of the Roman Catholics in Ireland. We can now ſtate, from the beſt authority, that according to the plan to be brought forward during the preſent ſeſſions, Roman Catholics will be allowed to enjoy, in common with others, every office under the ſtate, with the exception of four, viz. the office of Lord Lieutenant; Lord Chancellor; the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; and that of Lord Chief Juſtice.

The counter petition ſigned at the London Tavern by ſo many thouſand reſpectable names, "Praying the Houſe of Commons to purſue ſuch meaſures in carrying on the war as ſhall effectually defend theſe kingdoms againſt its enemies," will form a very ſtrong contraſt to the late petition, carried by declamation, in the Common Hall, by an aſſemblage, the majority of whoſe faces could not be recognized as Liverymen of London; and many of whom are known to have been convened from the purlieus of Kent-ſtreet, and from the ſocieties which formed the meeting at Chalk Farm.

It is moſt earneſtly hoped, that the mode in contemplation of making each diſtrict furniſh ſo many men, wil entirely deſtroy the crimping buſineſs; a method of getting ſoldiers that diſgraces this country.

If the French fleet have not ſtolen into l'Orient, moſt probably the greateſt part of them will take up their ſpring reſidence in Portſmouth.

The unanimity of the Iriſh Parliament in proſecuting the war has quite diſconcerted the jacobins in this country, and thrown their weak attempts to counteract the movements of government into contempt. Earl Fitzwilliam's ſpeech to the Iriſh Parliament conveys a true picture of French principles.

The High and Mighty States of Holland are changed into the low ſlaves of France. What is now become of the boaſted Dutch Republic? Where is their commercial grandeur? Where their wealth, their credit, and their conſequence? All ſwallowed up in the vortex of French Equality. Beggary ſtalks before them, and repentance ſlowly creeps behind.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA RESPUBLICA.

Free-maſons's, Tavern, Jan. 17.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Society of the Friends of the People, aſſociated for the purpoſe of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform, held this day.

The Hon. Col. Maitland, M. P. in the chair.

Reſolved, That the following addreſs be publiſhed, ſigned by the chairman:—

This ſociety, conſidering the calamitous events which have happened in the interval ſince their laſt meeting, and weighing with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt ſerious apprehenſion, the probable conſequences of the further continuance of this ruinous war, as thoſe conſequences may effect, not remotely the intereſts, but directly and immediately the ſafety of the Nation; and, finally, reflecting on the duties which every community and every individual owes to his country, in this heavy hour of diſtreſs and danger, are of opinion, that they ſhould neither act faithfully to the public, nor even uſefully for the cauſe in which they have aſſociated, if, in a ſituation ſo awful as the preſent, they were by any act or proceeding of theirs, to furniſh a new opportunity to a corrupt and deſperate adminiſtration, of again deluding the public mind, and gaining a further ſupport to the meaſures which have involved us in the imminent dangers with which we are actually ſurrounded.

Under theſe circumſtances, it is our Judgement and Reſolution, that we ought to ſuſpend for the preſent all proceedings on the ſubject of parliamentary reform, in order, individually, to exert our utmoſt efforts in every capacity in which it may be poſſible for us to act, to promote ſuch meaſures as may tend to reſtore peace, and at the ſame time to ſatisfy the people, that the ſituation to which they are reduced takes its origin from that depraved ſtate of the Repreſentation which we have labored to expoſe to public, view and which it has been, and ſhall be, our conſtant and determined endeavor to correct.

In name, and by order of the Society,
THO. MAITLAND, Chairman.

February 3.

Saturday noon ſome diſpatches were received at the Admiralty Office from Vice Admiral Hotham, the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean. Government have by this channel intelligence from that quarter ſo late as the 12th of January; at which time Admiral Hotham, in the Britannia of 100 guns, with ten other ſhips of the line, were cruiſing off the Iſland of Hieres, after having been ſo near into the harbour of Toulon, to defy the French, that the forts fired at them. The Admiral will remain there for ſome weeks, (as circumſtances occur) having diſpatches from Gibralter.

The Spaniſh fleet from Malaga, ſo long expected in the Mediterranean, has at length ſailed; it conſiſts of five ſail of the line and the ſame number of frigates. This fleet is chiefly for the protection of the trade of the Allied Powers.

ALEXANDRIA, April 14.

On Saturday laſt arrived in this port a Boat, navigated by Captain Meek and four hands, which took in a load of 105 barrels of Flour at the foot of the Great Falls, from whence it proceeded down the river to the Locks, conſtructed at the Little Falls, which were paſſed in the ſpace of 15 minutes, with the greateſt ſecurity. The Locks were found to be perfectly ſafe, and to anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectations. The Captain, after paſſing thoſe Locks, continued his route to this port, by which he has entirely removed an idea, adopted by many, that the Boats conſtructed for the navigation of the upper parts of the river, could not ſtand the ſwells in the tide-water, where the river was expanded, eſpecially if any wind prevailed. On that day, particularly in the forepart of it, there was a ſtiff gale from the northward.—Upon this event the Editor congratulates his fellow-citizens in general, and thoſe of this Town in particular, as it is now clearly demonſtrated that the products of the upper part of the country can be brought with ſecurity to their market.

WINCHESTER, April 13.

We learn by Kentucky Gazettes, that on the 17th February the Indians made an attack on a party of men with ſtores, &c. for the army at Grenville, about 1 mile from Fort Hamilton, killed 3 and wounded 4 of them; that the ſame evening they ſtole 30 horſes from Fort Hamilton. All the Indians who were at Greenville having left that place, it is ſuppoſed that they were the perpetrators of this miſchief.

About the 8th of February a hunter was cut to pieces in an inhuman manner, by Indians, near the mouth of Sciota; another, his companion, is ſuppoſed to have been taken priſoner by them.

Information had been received, by two men from St. Vincents, of 250 warriors, Shawaneſe and Delawares, having taken the field, to commit depredations on the frontiers.

We are informed by a correſpondent, that Mr. Henry Miller, of Auguſta county, had a cow calf that weighed, ſhortly after calving, 102lb. and that at 9 months old ſhe weighed 780lb. He had likewiſe a bull calf laſt ſpring that weighed, ſhortly after calving, 153lb.

From the Knoxville Gazette, March 27.

On the 5th inſt. a party of Indians, ſuppoſed Creeks, at Joſlin's ſtation, ſeven miles from Naſhville, fired upon Thomas Fletcher, Ezekiel Baldwine, and his brother, a lad, who were at work in their field, wounded the two firſt with balls through the body, knocked down the third with a war club, broke his ſkull bone, and ſkinned the whole of his head. All are dangerouſly wounded, and it is doubtful whether either will recover.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the Chickaſaws had, prior to the 5th inſtant, killed and ſcalped ten Creeks and made ſix priſoners, in addition to five killed by Major Colbert, as mentioned in a former paper. Thus war between the Chickaſaws and Creeks has actually commenced without the hope of a peace being

ſhortly patched up between them. The Creeks are the aggreſſors; for, in addition to the many inſults and injuries ſuſtained by the brave and friendly Chickaſaws, at the hands of the numerous and blood-thirſty Creeks, who have perſeveringly killed the citizens of the United States, without intermiſſion, for upwards of 20 years, invading and deſtroying all the red friends they have on the earth, the ſmall but virtuous nations of Chickaſaws, who have manifeſted their attachment by fighting and bleeding in their cauſe for three ſucceſſive campaigns north weſt of the Ohio, and who have become objects of vengeance with the Creeks from their known attachment to the United States.

It appears by undoubted information from the Cherokees, handed through an undoubted channel, that the party of Indians who killed George Mann, on Flat creek, on the 27th of Feb. laſt, conſiſted of 16 Creeks; that one of them was dangerouſly wounded by Mrs. Mann, whereby the party was repulſed from the houſe, and herſelf and helpleſs children ſaved from maſſacre.

On Friday, the 20th inſt. a general muſter of the militia of the county of Knox took place in this town. The number of effective men was 1008, well equipped with arms; moſtly good rifles. Knox county is a frontier, on all ſides, ſave one, as much expoſed as any frontier of the United States, to the invaſion of the Creeks and other hoſtile Indians.

BALTIMORE, April 16.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Williams to his owners, dated Jacquemel, March 18, 1795.

"I take this opportunity to inform you, that as I was coming into this port, the French privateer, La Tenneare, belonging to Guadaloupe, boarded me in ſight of the harbour, and took myſelf and four of the people out of the veſſel and plundered her of every thing they could find; they alſo broke open every ſecured place on board, took to the amount of 296 joes, and ſent me and the brig into this port, where they kept me a priſoner on board the privateer about twelve hours. Thank fortune, Mr. Oliver was here and went my ſecurity to get me on ſhore, and was ſo kind as to go with me to the commandant's, but we could not ſee him. Four ſoldiers were put on board, who plundered me of 15 joes more, which they ſent on ſhore for adminiſtration, and afterwards went to ſea immediately.

"I waited two days till I found the commandant, and when I ſaw him, he told me, that he believed he ſhould condemn the brig, for going to an Engliſh port and clearing out for Jeremie—but after he examined my papers, he cleared the veſſel, and gave me the money which was depoſited with him, and gave me liberty to go or ſtay; but the privateer has plundered me to that degree, that they have left nothing on board either to eat or drink, and have robbed me of moſt all my cloaths. I was taken the 11th and cleared this day—but no ſatisfaction made for detention or damages."

NEW-YORK, April 17.

Capt. Glad, of the brig Goddeſs of Liberty, arrived yeſterday from Nantz, which place ſhe left the 19th February, informs us that the Algerines are out of the Straits. That it was reported at Nantz that the Breſt fleet of 35 ſail had departed for the Mediterranean, to liberate the Toulon fleet, which was blocked up by the Engliſh and Spaniſh ſquadrons in thoſe ſeas.

Capt. G. brought no papers later than early in January.

The Elizabeth, Engliſh Letter of Marque, arrived yeſterday in 53 days from Liverpool; but we cannot find that ſhe brought any papers, or any material intelligence.

LANCASTER, April 15.

On Monday laſt, one half of the Market Houſe, in this borough, was taken down, for the purpoſe of erecting the public buildings in its place.

The ſame day a number of citizens aſſiſted in tearing away the dam, at Knieſly's mill, which had been erected acroſs the Coneſtogoe contrary to law.

A report has been prevalent, and publiſhed in a ſouthern paper, that "they are again ſetting up liberty poles, (as they call them) in Waſhington county," in this ſtate. We are happy, however, to contradict this intelligence, by a letter to a gentleman in this town, from his friend at Waſhington.

March 20, 1795.

"I arrived here by the way of Pittſburg on Wedneſday laſt, notwithſtanding the badneſs of the roads. The people in this quarter appear perfectly quiet, and much more friendly than in November laſt. They talk but little politics, and exciſe is ſcarcely ever mentioned. Some rumours were ſpread in parts of the country not being perfectly reconciled—but theſe rumours prove only to be exaggerated accounts, given by evil diſpoſed perſons; as the utmoſt tranquility ſeems to prevail. Some who have friends in confinement are no doubt anxious for their fate; but the fear of aggravating their crimination would alone deter them from acts of violence. I am told that a number of the chiefs and warriors of the hoſtile tribes have had a conference with Gen. Wayne, and hoſtilities are to be ſuſpended until June next, when a treaty of peace is to be held at or near Grenville. A Virginia gentleman juſt from Kentucky, who lodged in the ſame houſe with me, ſays, that the Indians had attacked a ſmall party, near Grenville, killed ſome, and took a number of horſes, ſince the conference. The militia are well encamped on the banks of the Monongahela, and in good ſpirits."

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Sunday arrived the ſchooner Hope, Capt. Jonas I. Keen, who left Martinique on the 28th of March, and informs, that the ſame day there arrived a Capt. Paſmore, in a Britiſh veſſel from England, and ſaid that he came out in company with a fleet of two hundred ſail of merchantmen, tranſports, &c. bound to the Weſt-India Iſlands, under convoy of a ſhip of the line, and that he parted with ſaid fleet on the 27th of February, in lat 37. long. 13.

On the 12th of April Capt. Keen ſpoke the ſchooner Commerce, of Snow Hill, the Capt, of which informed him, that he was out fourteen days from Antigua, where a number of the Britiſh fleet had arrived.

Reports at Martinique ſtated the number of troops in the above mentioned fleet at ten thouſand.

The ſchooner Polly Capt. Welman, from Salem, was ſafe arrived.

Extract of a letter from a Captain, dated Port de Paix, 30th March, 1795, to the owner of his cargo in this city.

"I arrived here on the 23d inſt. and am now moored along ſide of a frigate, and not ſuffered to depart without leaving my cargo with the Adminiſtration of this Republic, and not allowed to ſell to any perſon or perſons except themſelves, under the penalty of 3000 livres. The flour is at 12 dollars, and corn at 2 dollars, for which they are to pay, in the following articles and prices, brown Sugar firſt quality 95 livres, 2d quality 82 do. 3d quality 72 do; Coffee 1ſt quality 30 ſous per lb. 2d quality 29 ſous, and 3d quality 28 ſous—So that they ſet what price they pleaſe, and pay when they pleaſe, for there are now upwards of 30 ſail of American veſſels at this place, and ſeveral have been here upwards of three months and not got one fourth of their payment, and numbers going away without any, ſo that I don't expect there is the leaſt probability of my getting paid in leſs than 6 or 7 months. I ſuppoſe they have at leaſt 5000 barrels of flour at this place, but they keep privateers a cruiſing to ſend every thing in that has proviſions, and oblige us all to ſell to Adminiſtration."

MARTINIQUE.

ST. PIERIE, March 25.

On Sunday laſt arrived his Majeſty's Packet the Daſhwood, Captain Grey, with the ſecond Mail for the month of January, ſhe brings intelligence down to the 24th of that month.

PROCLAMATION.

SAINT-VINCENT.

By His Excellency JAMES SETON, Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Iſland of St. Vincent, Bequia, and ſuch other of the Iſlands, commonly called the Grenadines, to the Northward of Cariacou, Chancellor, Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.)

IN order that the meaſures which the preſent critical ſituation of affairs obliges me to adopt, may be underſtood by the peaceable French inhabitants of the Iſland, by the ſociety at large, by our country, and by our open and avowed enemy, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Privy Council, to make the following declaration:

That a moſt cruel and unprovoked attack has been made upon the country, aggravated by every circumſtance of ſavage barbarity, by a numerous body of armed Chraiabs, aided and aſſiſted by a conſiderable number of Inhabitants of the Iſland, of French Extraction, who had taken the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to his Majeſty, acting under the directions of Chatoye, a Charaiab chief, acknowledged by them as General and Commander of the whole, at the very moment when they were profeſſing an effectionate attachment to the ſociety by whom they have been protected.

That this attack is therefore conſidered as the aggreſſion of the Charaiabs, aided by a lawleſs banditti of French Inhabitants, traitors to their king and country, actuated by motives of rapine and murder, whoſe proceedings muſt be diſavowed by all civilized nations, for the following ſubſtantial reaſons:

Becauſe no armed force has been landed in the Iſland by any perſons acting under the authority of our open enemy.

Becauſe the Charaiab Chief Chatoye, has been acknowledged as the General and Commander of all the forces who have made this unnatural war againſt us.

Becauſe the proceedings of the armed forces were conducted with every ſpecies of cruelty, by fire, murder, and unneceſſary devaſtation through every part of the windward country, for the ſucceſſion of many days, when no reſiſtance was made in that quarter.

Becauſe many unarmed and unreſiſting ſlaves, without any apparent provocation, were murdered along the different roads through the Iſland.

Becauſe the unfortunate Engliſh priſoners, taken at Chateaſt-Belair, about Monday the ninth of this month, were maſſacred on Saturday morning following, upon Dorſetſhire Hill, in the moſt barbarous and cruel manner.

Actuated by theſe motives, I am bound to conſider the preſent attack as a treaſonable plot, not conducted for the fair and avowed object of conqueſt, but for the purpoſe of exterminating the Engliſh Inhabitants in the colony.

To ſuch an enemy I cannot apply the laws of War. They have begun the violation of them, and profeſs to hold them in contempt.

To thoſe who may come againſt us as an open and avowed enemy, and who may by the fortune of War fall into our hands. I promiſe to them the ſame treatment which our countrymen who are priſoners, receive from them.

To thoſe ſubjects of French extraction, who are faithful to the oaths which they have taken, I promiſe protection, and hereby require all his Majeſty's ſubjects to uſe their utmoſt endeavours that no inſult or injury may be offered them.

As I am ſtill ready and anxious to make allowances for thoſe who have been ſeduced from their duty, or who may have been reluctantly compelled to join a deſperate and cruel enemy, I promiſe mercy to ſuch as may ſurrender themſelves on or before the twenty-fifth day of the preſent month, provided they have not been concerned in any of the murders committed, or have not been principals in the preſent unnatural rebellion.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at Fort Charlotte, this twentieth day of March, in the 35th year of his majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

JAMES SETON.

By his Excellency's Command,
GEORGE SETON.

GOD ſave the king.

WHEREAS my wife Hannah hath eloped from my bed and board; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SOLOMON GIBBS.

Salem, New-Jerſey,
April 13, 1795.

FOUND,

On the ſtage road, between the Red Lion tavern and Briſtol,

A POCKET-BOOK, containing ſeveral papers, and a ſmall ſum of money.—The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying the expence of this advertiſement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Red Lion. SIMON SIPLER.

April 10. 1795. †

WAS FOUND,

On Saturday, the 18th inſt. between Moore's Town and Cooper's ferry,

A ſmall Sum of Money in Notes. The owner, by applying at No. 41, Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. April 20. ¶

THE CREDITORS of the eſtate of Hugh Evans, late of Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment.

SARAH EVANS,
GEORGE MARIS,
LEVI FOULKE, } Adminiſtrat.

Third Month 12, 1795. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of March laſt, an apprentice boy, named Daniel Creeley, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſlim made, ſtrait browniſh hair, ſometimes wears it tied; had on, and took with him, an old ſhirt, greyiſh cloth under jacket, a lightiſh lincey coattee, old buckſkin breeches, a pair of ſtriped corduroy ditto, pale blue yarn ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes, with plated buckles, alſo two felt hats, one nearly new. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania. STEPHEN TWINING.

N. B. The ſaid apprentice took with him a likely young dog, of a greyiſh colour, belonging to his maſter.

April 4, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 12th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, an Apprentice LAD, named MATTHEW BARNHILL, between 18 and 19 years of age, better than 5 feet high, remarkably thick ſet, fair hair, tied, very coarſe featured, with large noſe and eye-brows, has a ſcar on the right cheek down to the chin, his left great toe apt to be ſore with the nail, his beard appears as if he might be more than 30 years of age, has very hairy legs: Had on, when he went away, a high crown caſtor hat, broadcloth mixt coloured coattee, very much worn, with plated ſugar-loaf buttons, ſpotted velveret veſt, new cut and ribbed velvet breeches, with ſugar-loaf buttons, and ſilver knee-buckles, grey yarn ſtockings which have been ſoaled, half worn neats leather ſhoes, with double chaped plated buckles, and a fine homeſpun linen ſhirt; he had two neckcloths, one white, the other black, is a ſhoemaker by trade, has 2 years and 7 months to ſerve; he may loiter about, and try to get work, as he had not much money. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Pittſburgh, as his mother lives there with her ſon-in-law, —— Finnemore. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home to his maſter, paid by

HENRY TIMANUS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour, conceal, or carry off ſaid Apprentice at their peril.

April 15, 1795. ¶

Notice the THIRD TIME.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Abraham Rex*, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make payment within one month after the date hereof; thoſe who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, within ſaid time, and receive payment.

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON, } Adminiſtrat.

March 16th, 1795. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

(And poſſeſſion had the firſt of April,)

A TAVERN, in Newtown, the county town of Bucks, nearly oppoſite to the Court-houſe, formerly known by the name of Thornton's, but now Ferguſon's tavern; it is the beſt ſtand in the town, and the houſe very commodious, and now in excellent repair. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended as ſuitable for the buſineſs, and amply ſufficient for the rent.

FRANCIS MURRAY.

N. B. Should any one (ſuitable) prefer buying to renting, a good price and good pay will bring it. As the ſaid MURRAY is about declining buſineſs, he will diſpoſe of his ſtock on hand, cheap, and rent his ſtore; and, for the laſt time, requeſts thoſe indebted to him, to make ſpeedy payment, or they will be dealt with according to law.

From a PARIS PAPER of the 8th of Feb.

Among the authentic circumſtances which will be handed down to poſterity, of the important events which have contributed to change the political aſpect of Europe, the following deſerves particular attention. It proves, in the moſt unequivocal manner, the moderation with which the Dutch republicans have conducted the firſt moment of a revolution, when the indignation of a people ſo long cruelly oppreſſed, might naturally be ſuppoſed to produce the moſt ſevere, though juſt vengeance.

On the 19th of January, the firſt day of Dutch Liberty, the Revolutionary Committee of Amſterdam, which had ſecretly exiſted nearly a year, delivered to the magiſtrates of that city the following ſpeech—

Citizens,

The Revolutionary Committee, the temporary repreſentatives of the people of this city, appear in that quality before the magiſtrates of Amſterdam—It announces to you, that the epocha ſo long deſired is arrived, when the Dutch people will regain thoſe unalienable rights which they were deprived of in a manner ſo tyrannical—From this moment the preſent government ceaſes to exiſt; and the Revolutionary Committee of Amſterdam, acting with the conſent and authority of the good people, have the direction of public affairs, until a new conſtitution ſhall be organized by the conſent of the people.

Every meaſure of the committee ſhall be ſo conducted, as not to endanger the public tranquility, or to moleſt individuals in their perſons or property; the tranſition from that oppreſſion under which this city has ſo long groaned, to a ſtate of complete liberty, ſhall be, in a great degree, unperceived: In one word, you ſhall be convinced that the committee will not, upon any occaſion, depart from thoſe principles which characteriſe every good citizen, zealous for the happineſs of his conſtituents. In conſequence, the committee, addreſſing you in the name, and by an order ſigned by the commune of Amſterdam, declare to you that all your reſpective functions, as magiſtrates and judges, or any others whatever, are at an end, and from this moment you are conſidered as private perſons—Wherefore the committee declares you incompetent to exerciſe the ſmalleſt act of authority, and you muſt hold yourſelves reſponſible for any diſobedience of this order of the ſovereign people. The committee, in the laſt inſtance, demand of you, that you diſcontinue your ſittings, and that each of you return to your reſpective dwellings without any public character: You may be aſſured for your perſons and property, that entire ſafety and protection which every peaceable citizen has a right to expect and receive.

It is thus we prove to all Europe, in a manner that ſhould cauſe thoſe enemies of liberty which are ſuſceptible of ſentiments of modeſty, to bluſh, when they behold the great difference between a revolution which reſtores liberty to a generous people, and which for ever baniſhes ſlavery and opreſſion from the Batavian ſhores!

The names of thoſe brave republicans compoſing the Revolutionary Committee, are: Cruis, Ipernez, Wisſlirs, Gogel, Hocu, Van Laer, Ondrop, Vander Sluis, Douſſelt, Vander Aa.

EXTRACT FROM A PARIS JOURNAL.

The object, ſaid the ſpeaker, which appears to demand the attention of the National Convention, is the preciſe determination of the principles which are to direct our exterior political conduct; we muſt at laſt meet this queſtion, "On what terms can France grant peace to Europe?"

Already have the factions, or the tyranny, of which the convention has been the ſport, thrice changed their ground on one of the principal points of this ſubject, and this evinces the neceſſity of fixing at length the firſt ideas by a thorough and mature diſcuſſion, which is the ſole means of giving ſtability to deciſions, and the only ſolemnity by which they can be guaranteed.

Their firſt principle, that the French nation muſt not make any conqueſts, was laid down at the time Brunſwick was at our gates.

Shortly after, elate with our ſucceſſes in Savoy, Belgium and the Palatinate, factions made Europe reſound with theſe words: "The French Republic can ſuffer only Republics around it." It ſoon added: "All Europe muſt be blended in the French Republic, become univerſal."

The aſpect of our affairs was for a moment clouded, and the Convention declared that the French nation diſclaimed all interference in foreign governments.

New ſucceſſes once more proclaimed, at leaſt in the ſpeeches of the tyrants, then more ſolemn and more ſacred than decrees, that France would not lay down her arms till ſhe ſhould ſee the fall of all thrones, and the deſtruction of all kings.

After ſuch variations, it is neceſſary that the Convention declare at length the National will, after a ſolemn diſcuſſion, to evince that the National repreſentation is the faithful interpreter thereof.

The laſt proclamations made on this ſubject throughout Europe, are from Robeſpierre or his heralds. Doth it not behove the Republic, now regenerated, whatever be her views, to manifeſt them in her own name? Doth the Republic adopt the opinions of the tyrant? Ought ſhe not, if I may uſe the expreſſion, to diveſt them of her ſeal, and ſtrip them of her livery? It is not incumbent on her to diſcriminate in the eyes of all nations, and of our armies, her preſent from her antecedent exiſtence; and to mark her return to liberty, after ſo many evils that marked her depredations.

Is it not expedient to make known to thoſe foreign powers which were accuſtomed to ſay, ſuch is the will of Robeſpierre, that the Republic has alſo a will, a will invariable and inflexible, becauſe founded on juſtice and reaſon?

And whilſt the incloſure deſtined for the repreſentation of the Republic was nothing but a ſaloon of the Royalty of Robeſpierre; whilſt the tribune inacceſſible to the faithful deputies, ſerved merely for a throne to the tyrant, a pulpit to his Miniſters, or a ſtage to the cooperations of his jugglery; with what language unworthy of the French armies, with what expreſſions ſtill more groſs and diſguſting than inept and gigantic was the National will in the preſent war diſcanted on? Will the convention avow theſe proceedings by their ſilence? Will they not rather raiſe their dignity to the height of their power and their principles? Will the convention neglect to reduce our enemies to the double humiliation of admiring the grandeur of the national repreſentation, whilſt they ſhrink before our victorious arms?

In fact, it is not neceſſary to elucidate ſo important a matter, and in order to elucidation, muſt it not be ſolemnly diſcuſſed in preſence of the people? Does it not belong to the people alone to make known what price they expect for their immenſe ſacrifices? And hath not the public opinion a right to ſet forth its wiſh in the deliberation which ſo intimately concerns the national welfare?

Is not a ſolemn deliberation neceſſary, in order to announce to the foreign powers and to domeſtic intriguers, that peace ſhall not be the equivocal reſult of a clandeſtine negociation, or ſome plot begotten in darkneſs?

While this queſtion ſhall be in agitation, thoſe who ſtood in need of war, to have a pretext for ſpreading terror; thoſe who dictated conqueſts abroad, only to acquire the right of rendering themſelves more and more terrible at home; all ſuch, I ſay, will cry out againſt every mention of peace.

With them, the convention cannot turn their thoughts to ſuch a ſubject without baſely committing the honor of the Republic; no patriot can prepare the baſis of peace without manifeſt reaſon; for ſuch perſons the public treaſure will never be ſufficiently exhauſted; the armies at a ſufficient diſtance; the wants of the arts, commerce and agriculture ſufficiently urging; ſufferings of children, wives and mothers, will never have power to move them; for ſuch perſons there cannot be enough widows and orphans! Were the diſcuſſion to be productive of no other advantage but that of holding up thoſe odious hypocrites to public view, in my opinion the convention would have cauſe to rejoice in it.

What, is it not time to think of peace, when ſeated on lawrels, and ſurrounded by a long chain of triumphant armies, independent at home, and maſters abroad, we behold French liberty not only ſecured, but avenged; our enemies not only vanquiſhed but ruined; the foreign armies not only diſperſed, but periſhing, and ourſelves alone able to give peace to the world, while the whole world cannot force us to accept it?

Is it not time to diliberate on peace, when in the midſt of our ſucceſſes, we have to apprehend a heinous treaſon! That of our very ſucceſſes, which drawing our armies to a great diſtance, may make them ruſh into the jaws of diſcomfiture; which diſperſing them on an immenſe ſurface and enlarging their circle, weaken them in open and level countries, where their valour muſt be their ſole defence,

It would ill become the Convention to wait the moment of the poſſible concluſion of peace, to fix the principles on which it may be proper to found it. We muſt not expoſe ourſelves to the neceſſity of ſuſpending negociation through the uncertainty of the rules to be followed. It behoves us to facilitate the attainment of peace for the period of poſſible pacification, and to ſecure the enjoyment of it for the preciſe moment when there will be no farther obſtacle to our taſting its ſweets. Every unneceſſary delay, the leaſt procraſtination, is ſo much robbed from the public happineſs; is there a deputy who would not think it a crime to retard for a day, a ſingle day, beyond the national neceſſity, the return of our defenders to the boſom of their families, they are called home not only by their families, their friends, their affairs, our workſhops and our fields but even by the intereſt of public morals.

We ſtand no leſs in need of their morals in peace, than we have done of their arms in war. To them it belongs to eſtabliſh amongſt us the habits of frugality, patience, liberty, equality and fraternity. It is perhaps a matter of urgent neceſſity, to place us in the midſt of exemplary models of Republican virtues.

Amongſt the queſtions which this diſcuſſion muſt involve, there is one which the people are impatient to hear decided; I mean that on which the factious and the tyrants have delivered their ſentiments with ſo many variations.

Is it true that general liberty is abſolutely neceſſary to our own? That we are not in as much ſecurity amongſt people cramped with ſervitude, as in the midſt of inſipient republics of reſtleſs and turbulent vigour? Is it true that republics are deſtined to be ever in amity? That there are never any wars between nation and nation, as between king and king, or king and nation? Were the republics of Greece always united? Did ever any harmony ſubſiſt between Rome and Carthage, or between Greece and Rome?

Did the Romans find more facility in reducing Carthage than Mithridates, or in ſubduing Greece than the reſt of Europe? I wiſh to ſee theſe queſtions elucidated.

I will next aſk whether it be by the terror of arms, or by theb landiſhment of amicable intercourſe, by peace or by war, that univerſal liberty can poſſibly be eſtabliſhed? Is it from the mouth of a cannon that trembling ſlaves will learn what is liberty, or will the flames of their blazing habitations make them become enamoured of fraternity? I will aſk, whether to offer to ſlaves the head of their king, which they would have offered to you had they wiſhed to ſee it off, be very effectually to deſtroy royalty; whether to ſtain with blood a throne which weighs heavy on their ſhoulders be a ſure way to annihilate it; in a word, whether it be not within the reach of poſſibility that on your ſaying to thoſe degenerate men "we make you free" they may reply "well, by virtue of our liberty, we again conſtitute ourſelves ſlaves."

Is it an erroneous belief that for a people to be free, it is abſolutely neceſſary that they deſire to be ſo? And farther, that it is not ſufficient that they deſire to be free, whatever La Fayette may have ſaid on this ſubject, but that they muſt have deſired it long previouſly, and moreover that they muſt know how to be free.

Doth not liberty require to be organized as well as ſlavery? Doth it not require the guarantee of a republican government? Now is not the art of organiſing liberty very novel and very difficult, whilſt that of organiſing ſlavery is ſo eaſy, ſo well known and ſo much cultivated? I can hardly think that our artillery will teach the nations, it ſtrikes with diſmay the art of guarding againſt the ſlaves of cruſhed and diſguiſed deſpotiſm, and that of founding republics; and would it become us to ſuppoſe that that republics are inſtituted without preparation, knowledge and precaution?

The diſcuſſion may poſſibly teach us that the true means of eſtabliſhing univerſal liberty is to attend excluſively to our own to ſtrengthen it, to render it honourable and dear to all hearts, to exhibit it ſurrounded with a retinue of all the virtues and happy votaries.

[To be concluded in our next].

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

On Monday laſt the Legiſlature of this ſtate adjourned *ſine die*.

Extract of two letters from Mr. Samuel Bayard, agent of the United States at London, to the Secretary of State, viz.

Dec. 15, 1794.

"Our Conſul, Mr. Johnſon, has acted as agent in ſeveral caſes, all of which except two, have been brought to a deciſion; but not in one of them, he informs me, has any important or leading point been ſettled." "From all I have ſeen or heard, however, thus far, I am happy to ſay, that there appears to be a ſincere diſpoſition in the conſtituted authorities here, to do us full, and impartial juſtice."

February 2, 1795.

"I ſhall, in all caſes when documents and proofs are wanting, ſtate the defects immediately to you, and (when opportunities offer) write alſo to the owners and claimants," but as ſome time muſt elapſe before I can have aſcertained the proofs that muſt be forwarded in addition to thoſe already in my poſſeſſion, in all the caſes under my charge, I think it expedient to ſend you a ſtatement of the evidence that in general is requiſite for the proſecution of a claim or appeal, that the merchants of the United States, who have forwarded their papers, may be informed in what reſpect their proofs are deficient, and thoſe who have not may without delay at once ſend complete ſets of pupers for the proſecution of their ſuits.

The proofs generally neceſſary for this purpoſe are:

1. Evidence of the claimants or appellants being citizens of the United States at the time of the capture of their veſſels or property.

2. Proof of the veſſel and cargo, or part and and what part, being their property.

In order to which it is in moſt caſes neceſſary to forward.—

1. The proteſts made by the maſter, officers and men belonging to the veſſel.

2. Copies of the ſhips papers on board at the capture,

3. Copies of letters, invoices, bills of lading, &c. relating to the property claimed.

4. Certificates of reſpectable merchants, of the value of the articles on board at the time of the capture.

5. Statements of the loſs ſuſtained, the expences incurred, and the coſts of ſuits that may have been paid.

6. The policies of inſurance, or when they cannot be had, copies of them.

Theſe ſhould all be proved on the oath or affirmation of diſintereſted perſons, where that can be done, and where it cannot, by that of the party concerned before ſome magiſtrate or notary public, and proof of the office and qualification of ſuch magiſtrate or notary public ſhould be made under the hand and ſeal of a Britiſh conſul—clerk or prothonotary of a county or ſupreme court of a ſtate, of a diſtrict or circuit court, or the ſupreme court of the United States, or under the great ſeal of a ſtate.

In caſes of appeals—authenticated copies of the proceedings in the vice-admiralty courts—together with the matters of evidence above deſcribed ſhould be procured and forwarded as ſoon as poſſible.

Wherever there has been a condemnation in the vice-admiralty courts abroad, without a claim having been regularly interpoſed—then both a claim for the property condemned, and an appeal from the ſentence complained of muſt be entered here.

The foregoing are truly extracted from the originals.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun. chief clerk,
Dep. of State.

At an election held the 14th inſtant, the following Gentlemen were choſen viz.

ALDERMEN.

Robert Ralſton, Philip Wager, Iſaac Howell, John C. Stocker.

COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN.

Alexander Anderſon, Benjamin Chew, jun. Samuel Coates, Thomas Greave, James C. Fiſher, Robert Ralſton, Samuel Mickle Fox, Godfrey Haga, Walter Franklin, David Jackſon, Leonard Jacoby, John Connolly, Ebenezer Large, Francis Gurney, James Milligan, Thomas Cumpſton, Benjamin W. Morris, John Miller, junior, Joſeph Parker Norris, John Perot, Iſaac Pennington, Thomas M. Willing, Lawrence Seckel, Francis Weſt, Iſaac Snowden, John Hallowell, Sallow Shewell, Edward Randolph, Joſeph Thomas, Robert Waln.

By his excellency Anthony Wayne, Eſq; major general and commander in cheif of the legion, and commiſſioner pleniopotentiary of the United States of America, for eſtabliſhing a permanent peace with all the Indian tribes and nations north-weſt of the Ohio,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I, the ſaid plenipotentiary, in virtue of the power and authority in me veſted, have entered into certain preliminary articles with the following tribes and nations of Indians, viz. The Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Puttawatimies, Miamis, Shawanoes, and Delawares, for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, and for the mutual exchange and ſurrender of all priſoners of every deſcription, as well as for holding a general treaty for ſettling all cauſes of controverſy, and for eſtabliſhing a permanent peace between the United States and the aforeſaid tribes of Indians, on or about the 15th day of June, next enſuing.

Wherefore, I do hereby, in the name of the Preſident of the United States prohibit and forbid all and every perſon and perſons, from killing, inſulting or injuring any Indian or Indians, belonging to the aforeſaid tribes or nations, or either of them, (unleſs in their own defence.) And I do hereby alſo forbid any party or parties, citizens of the United States, or either of them, from entering the Indian country north-weſt of the Ohio, with the hoſtile intentions (without permiſſion from proper authority firſt obtained) between this period and the end of the pending treaty, as they will anſwer a contrary conduct at their peril.

And to the end that the treaty may be carried into complete effect, aggreeably to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary articles: the ſaid plenipotentiary enjoins all and every perſon and perſons, having in his or their poſſeſſion any Indian priſoners, belonging to thoſe or either of thoſe nations, to ſurrender them and each of them at this place, on or before the ſaid fifteenth day of June next, and for which reaſonable expences will be allowed by the Public.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Head-Quarters, Greenville, this 22d day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
Wm. H. Harriſon, Aid-de Camp.

At no period, ſince the ſettlement of this country, has there been a better proſpect for farmers of good markets for their next crop. The granaries of Europe are exhauſted by the late unprecedented campaign; for armies always deſtroy more than they conſume. Beſides induſtry has received a conſiderable check in moſt countries where articles of the firſt neceſſity are produced; huſbandry does not thrive amidſt the din of arms; this happy country will ſtand almoſt without competition, in moſt markets, in the ſupply of grain, &c. The farmers are therefore ſtrongly prompted, by their intereſt, to double their activity in raiſing, beſides grain, roots that can be uſed as a ſubſtitute; they may reſt aſſured that their induſtry will meet an ample reward.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Revenue-Office, April 10, 1795.

THE following abſtract from document on file in this office, is publiſhed for the information of the commanders of veſſels in the trade of the United States.

DOYLE SWEENY, Principal Clerk.

CAPE-FEAR LIGHT-HOUSE,

is ſituated near to Bald-Head, a noted bluff on Cape-Fear iſland, at the mouth of Cape-Fear river, on which river is built the town of Wilmington, in North-Carolina. The iron lantern is 10 feet 9 inches in diameter, and about 15 feet 9 inches in height, from the floor to the top of the roof. It was firſt lighted on the night of the 23d of December, 1794.

The Light-houſe bears W. N. W. from the point of the Cape, four miles diſtant, and N. W. b. N. from the extremity of the Frying-pan ſhoal, diſtant 8 leagues.

In ſailing from the eaſtward brings the light to bear N. N. E. and then ſteer in north, which will carry a veſſel clear off the ſhoal, and bring her a ſhort diſtance to the weſtward of the bar. Obſerve, however, if it is in the night, not to come into leſs than 7 fathom water. If there is a neceſſity of ſailing over the bar without a pilot, bring the houſe to bear north, or north half eaſt, and ſteer directly in for it, until the veſſel is cloſe in with the beach, and then for the fort, which bears from thence about north, and is plainly in ſight.

The channel over the bar is direct, and of a good width.

It may be further neceſſary to obſerve to ſtrangers, that in paſſing the ſhoal, eſpecially in a dark night, it is moſt prudent to ſteer weſt in lat. of 33. 20, or 25 at moſt until the ſhoal in their water to 7 or 8 fathoms. By doing this they may be ſure of being to the weſtward of the bar.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the 30th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, 2 miles from Newtown, 2 miles from Yardly's ferry, and within a mile of a Griſt-mill, joining lands of Richard Stilwell, James Gilky, and Benjamin Palmer, containing 231 acres, 20 of which is good meadow, 50 acres of timber, the remainder good plough land; there are on ſaid farm a two ſtory houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, a large Kitchen adjoining, with a well of excellent water under the piazza, 2 barns, with good ſtabling, ſheds, and other out-buildings, 3 good apple orchards, and many other fruit trees, ſeveral never-failing ſprings of water running through the whole, now in the poſſeſſion of Mark Palmer. The conditions to be made known on the day of ſale, by

JESSE LARREW.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee the ſame, by applying to Mark Palmer, on the premiſes, or Richard Stillwell. *

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of William B. Hockley, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to Samuel M. Fox, No. 144, Cheſnut ſtreet, the accounting Adminiſtrator.

JOHN WILCOCKS,
GEORGE FOX,
ALEXANDER WILCOCKS,
SAMUEL M. FOX. } Adminiſtrat.

April 6th, 1795.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 22d inſtant, an apprentice LAD, named *George Bamford*, between 18 and 19 years of age, was bred a farmer; light brown hair, pale countenance, ſlim made, wears his hair tied, grey eyes, ſlim legs, knock-kneed, and drinks to exceſs; had on and took with him, a roram hat, ſtriped green cloth coattee, ſtriped velvet veſt, thick-ſet breeches, ribbed ſtockings, all new, two pair of ſhoes, a fulled linſey lead coloured coattee, linſey veſt and trowſers, ſtriped red and blue, one ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, one flax and tow do. both new, two do. of flax, much worn, muſlin neckcloth, a new wallet, marked J. S. with whiter thread. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Apprentice, and ſecuring him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forwarned, not to harbour or carry off ſaid Apprentice.

§ JACOB SHEARER.

March 25, 1795.

For Sale, or to be Let,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, compact and beautifully ſituated in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, nine miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from Cheſter road, containing one hundred and twenty acres, about 55 acres of which are well timbered, and the remainder good arable land, can be turned into meadow. There is on the place a new two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, with 2 rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with a well of good water before the door, a new barn and ſtables, a young apple orchard of the beſt fruit. On the premiſes is a very productive brick yard, in which there is 140,000 bricks to be ſold immediately, ſeparate from the plantation. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and will be exchanged for property in this city. Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt day of April. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, at No, 185, North Front-ſtreet,

‖ STEPHEN SICARD.

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Cheſter county, did obtain from the ſubſcriber two judgment notes, the one payable ſometime the enſuing month, the other the ſubſequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of either of ſaid notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the ſaid Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be veſted in the ſubſcriber, conſequently will not be paid by him, unleſs the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

Mary Ann Forge, 12th March, 1795. §

TO BE LET,

ALL that two ſtory ſtone houſe and barn, and about three quarters of an acre of land, ſituated on Cheſnut-hill, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Whitemarſh, about 9 and ½ miles from Philadelphia; this is a high and pleaſant ſituation, commanding an extenſive and beautiful proſpect, and is well calculated for an agreeable ſummer reſidence. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK.

April 3, 1795. *

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on Cheſtnuthill, nine miles from Philadelphia; containing about 125 acres of land, about 75 or 80 thereof is clear, the remainder is good wood land, about 12 acres of meadow, between 8 and 10 acres of orchard, with a great aſſortment of apples, a great number of cherries and pear trees, a beautiful alley of cherry trees leading from the houſe to the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Reading, a good large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good ſtone barn, 50 by 33 feet, a never-failing ſpring, with a ſpring-houſe over it, a bake and waſh-houſe, beſides other convenient buildings, very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat; there is alſo on the ſaid tract a good ſeat for a paper or other mill, by a clear ſtream of water. Any perſon inclining to view the land may apply to the owner on the premiſes.

March 25th 1795.

* JULIUS KEPBER.

BY virtue of a writ of *teſtatum vendition exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, on the Premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 1ſt of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. two contiguous Pieces or Parcels of LAND, ſituate on the ſouthern ſide of Schuylkill river, containing 19 acres and 3 quarters of an acre, more or leſs, about one-fifth of which is meadow ground, the remainder woodland, well timbered, bounded northerly by ſaid river, eaſterly by land now or late of Dr. William Smith, ſoutherly by a road leading from Righter's ferry to the Lancaſter road, and weſtwardly by land now or late belonging to the heirs of John Righter, a few perches below Righter's ferry, in Lower Merion townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, about ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia: taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Vanderen deceaſed, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norris-Town, March 16, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 117 acres of land, in Upper-Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf mills. On this place there are about 45 acres of prime woodland, 12 acres of watered meadow, and 6 or 7 more may be eaſily made, two orchards, one of the beſt grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, water in every field, and a very ſtrong ſpring and ſpring-houſe at the door. If this Plantation ſhould not be ſold by the 12th of next month, it will be let on ſhares, or rented for one year. For further information, enquire of JOHN WILLS, on the premiſes. March 11th, 1795. ¶

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE's, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

RODNEY

Will COVER this Seaſon, at *John Fairlamb's*, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, at *Fifteen Dollars* per Mare.

RODNEY is a bay brown, riſing 5 years old, 15 hands and a half high, very ſtrong and beautifully made, and has a remarkable good ſett of limbs; he is active, cheery, and moves elegantly, juſt and fine. He was got by Paymaſter, dam by High-flyer, grand-dam by Old Snap, (granſon to Devonſhire Childers) great graud-dam by Godolphin Arabian, great great grand-dam by Sedſbury, which mare was grand-dam of Eclipſe, whoſe dam was got by Regulus.

RODNEY was bred in Great-Britain, and imported from thence by Captain Norris, and is, undoubtedly, as well bed and as fine a young Horſe as that country can produce.

A well atteſted certificate, by the gentleman who bred and imported him, may be ſeen at the place where he ſtands, with the county ſeal thereto affixed.

Good Paſture for Mares will be furniſhed on the farm where he ſtands, and great care will be taken, but cannot be accountable for accidents. March, 1795. ¶

To be let,
A PAPER MILL,

IN complete order, being entirely new, containing three preſſes and two iron ſcrews, a large drying loft, together with every other requiſite.

Alſo a good convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſheds, ſtables, &c. all new, with or without land. The mill is ſituate on a never failing ſtream of water in Lower Merion townſhip, about 8 miles from Philadelphia. For terms apply to PAUL JONES, on the Premiſes. ‖

JUST PUBLISHED

(In one volume 12mo. price 4/6 plain, 5/. lettered)

AND FOR SALE, BY

Stewart & Cochran,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

PARENTIAL DUTY: or, the RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, illuſtrated and urged—And EARLY PIETY, illuſtrated and recommended, in ſeveral Diſcourſes. *By the Rev.* GEORGE GERMENT, Miniſter of the Goſpel, Bow-lane, London.

The following Recommendation of the above Work has been received by the Editors, and may give the Public an idea of its merit.

Philadelphia, March 1795.

THE ſubſcribers have read, with much pleaſure and improvement, the excellent Diſcourſes of Mr. *Jerment*, "*On Parental Duty, and Early Piety*;" and hereby cheerfully recommend them to their fellow Chriſtians of every denomination.

Theſe Diſcourſes afford the moſt uſeful and inſtructive leſſons of duty to all, who have the important charge of Youth committed to them, and urge the practice of it with peculiar beauty and energy. They alſo exhibit, in a handſome ſtyle and evangelical manner, the moſt powerful incitements to engage the attention of Youth to Religion, as their firſt and moſt important concern—We hope, therefore, that this firſt American Edition will meet with a ready and extenſive reception, and that the laudable exertions of the Editors to render the Work deſerving of the public patronage, will obtain a ſuitable reward.

JOHN B. SMITH, Miniſter of the 3d Preſbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
A. GREEN, Miniſter of the 2d Preſbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Miniſter of the Aſſociate Church, Philadelphia.
ROBERT ANNAN, Miniſter of the Scots Preſbyterian church, Philadelphia.

By *JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS*, and *JOHN SPARKS*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his ſon, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforeſaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncorn, in the townſhip of Deptford, and county aforeſaid, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or leſs, the which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in ſaid county, deceaſed, purchaſed of Samuel Clement, deceaſed, and ſaid Samuel Coles, in his laſt will, gave the ſame to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the ſaid David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newbold, to be held by them and their ſeveral heirs, as tenants in common, for the uſe of their ſeveral (or five) plantations, and not otherwiſe; two of which largeſt plantations he gave to his ſaid daughter Martha, which is now the property of the ſaid David Davis, and Samuel his ſaid ſon, who deſires a diviſion may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the ſaid will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Glouceſter, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or ſhares as the ſame was originally held, agreeably to the ſaid will, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of *John Anderſon*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the firſt day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid Cedar Swamp and Premiſes, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in com-"mon," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG,
JOHNWILKINS,
JOHN SPARKS, } Eſquires.

¶6w

CAME to the Plantation of *George Valentine*, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, near Downing-town, about the 25th of February laſt, two cattle, the one a brindle COW, heavy with calf, with two ſlits in the near, and a piece off the off ear; the other a brindle HEIFER with a white face. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ JOHN TEMPLE.

March 18th, 1795.

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-ſtreet. tf

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BARK Wanted.

A LARGE QUANTITY of the following kinds, *viz.* Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Hemlock, Beach, and Birch. A generous price will be given for all brought to market, in good order, the enſuing ſeaſon, by the Tanners of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

N. B. The ſooner Bark is brought to market, after it is dry, the better.

March 16, 1795. *6w

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, *viz.*

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

March 15, 1795. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TAKEN up on the 26th of December laſt, a ſhip's LONG-BOAT, about 18 feet long and 5 feet and a half thwart. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to GEORGE HILLMAN, Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

March 16, 1795. ‖

To be ſold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Lower-Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, bordering on the river Delaware, commanding a view of Trenton, and about 3 miles from the Delaware works, containing about 320 acres of excellent land for all kinds of grain. There are on the premiſes, a frame dwelling houſe, with three rooms below ſtairs, and a ſtone apartment adjoining, with two large handſome rooms on a floor, a good frame barn, with ſtables ſufficient for 15 or 16 horſes, a large hay-houſe, in length about 80 feet, and in breadth 25, under which there are ſtalls for a number of cattle, a ſheep-houſe, a large waggon-houſe with a corn-crib on each ſide, four large granaries above, and ſeveral other out-houſes, about 90 acres of woodland and 20 acres of bottom meadow, a large quantity of orchard, about one half grafted fruit, and at its beſt, the other half young trees, juſt beginning to bear, which is alſo of the beſt grafted fruit; likewiſe, a number of other fruit trees, ſuch as pears, cherries, plumbs, and peaches, of the beſt kind, nearly 40 acres under clover, part of which will be mowable next ſeaſon; there is alſoa pump near the door, and a number of ſprings, of the beſt water, not far from the houſe, and ſeveral never failing ſtreams running through the place; alſo, a ſhad-fiſhery, lately cleared, where ſhad have been taken, and it is thought, by good fiſhermen, that it might be rendered very profitable, if well attended to. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, and inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will execute an indiſputable title to the aforeſaid Plantation.

If not Sold by the firſt day of the Fourth Month next, it may be had upon RENT, to a good Farmer, who can come well recommended, and with a large ſtock.

¶ JAMES MOON, junr.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3380.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1795.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 14, 1795. A. M.

A motion was made by Mr. *Evans*, seconded by Mr. *Ritchie*, and read, as follows, *viz.*

Resolved, That fifteen hundred copies of the bill, entituled "*An Act to provide "for the instruction of youth, by establishing "schools throughout this commonwealth, so "that the poor may be taught gratis,*" be printed, one thousand thereof in the English, and five hundred in the German language, and distributed among the several counties, in the usual proportion of distributing the Journal.

And on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and adopted.

An ACT *to provide for the instruction of Youth, by establishing schools throughout this Commonwealth, so that the poor may be taught* gratis.

WHEREAS the constitution of this commonwealth has declared that the Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis: And whereas a general dissemination of useful knowledge is the surest foundation and safeguard of public and private virtue, and is essentially necessary to the preservation and improvement of a republican government: And whereas the present flourishing state of the finances of the commonwealth renders this a convenient period for the establishing a system of education throughout the state, aided by a contribution from the public treasury:

Sect. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in order to the effectual and full execution of the provisions herein after mentioned, twelve trustees shall be chosen and appointed in each county, eight of whom shall be chosen once in every three years by the people of each respective county, at their general election, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions, as to the electors and elected, as is or may be established by law respecting the election of members of the House of Representatives of this commonwealth, and of the said trustees shall be annually appointed by the president and judges of the court of common pleas within the same; which trustees, and their successors in each and every county, when so appointed and chosen, shall be corporations and bodies politic in fact and in law, by the name and style of "The Trustees of the county of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, &c." as the name of the several counties may be, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and they and their successors shall at all times be able and capable in law to have, purchase, take, receive, possess and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, to them and their successors for ever, or for any less estate, and the same to grant, bargain, sell, demise and dispose of, at their will and pleasure.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said trustees and their successors, in each and every county, by the names and style aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts of record and elsewhere, in all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes and matters whatsoever, and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things, that to them as a body politic and corporate in law and in fact shall and may appertain, and for that purpose shall have and use one common seal, and the same from time to time shall and may at their will and pleasure change and alter, deface and make anew.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That free schools shall be established throughout the several counties in this commonwealth in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants therein, and each school shall be provided with a master or masters of good morals and adequate information, who shall teach children to read and write, and shall also instruct them in arithmetic, orthography, and decent behaviour: Provided, that the number of schools in any county shall at no time exceed one for every eighty taxable inhabitants, agreeably to the next preceding census, excepting only when there shall be a fraction of more than fifty such inhabitants, in which case an additional school shall be allowed for such fraction.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to provide for establishing and supporting the said schools, and the necessary masters therein, a sum sufficient to defray four fifths of the expence thereof shall be annually raised in each county within this commonwealth, in addition to the usual county taxes, which sum shall be assessed and levied in the same manner, and at the same times, as the other county taxes are or may hereafter be directed by law to be assessed and levied, and shall be paid by the treasurer of the proper county, on warrants drawn by the trustees herein before mentioned, and the remaining one fifth part of the said expence shall be paid by the state treasurer, on warrants drawn by the said trustees; provided, that the sums so paid by the state treasurer shall in no instance exceed thirty dollars for every eighty taxable inhabitants within the said county, estimating any fraction in the number of such taxable inhabitants in any such county above fifty as though the said fraction were a full hundred; and provided also, that no such sum shall be paid by the said state treasurer on any such warrant, unless the same is accompanied with a certificate from the treasurer of the proper county, under his hand and seal, setting forth that a sum equal to four times the amount of such warrant shall have been actually received by the said treasurer within the same county for the same year, and by him paid in the manner and for the purposes herein before directed.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the trustees of each and every county, or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby authorised and directed to fix and establish the places within the same, at which each school shall respectively be kept, and to establish fit and convenient rules and regulations, as to the qualifications and terms of admission of each and every person to be employed as a master or masters therein, and from time to time to prescribe, fix, and, if they think fit, alter the rules and regulations for conducting and well ordering the said schools: Provided always, that the said trustees shall admit no person as a teacher in any of the said schools, unless it shall first satisfactorily appear to them, that such master is at least qualified to teach in a sufficient manner the several branches of education herein before mentioned, and is also a person of good moral character.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said trustees shall keep, or cause to be kept, fair accounts of the number of schools established in their respective counties, specifying therein the place where each school is kept, the name of the master, the money expended on each school, the time during which each of the said schools shall have been kept open, and, as nearly as may be, the number and ages of the scholars, and the times during which each scholar shall have been so taught, and shall annually furnish a copy of such account to the said county treasurer, who shall transmit the same to the Governor, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislature at their first annual session.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a sum not exceeding thirty-three thousand six hundred dollars a year be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of the funds for the support of government, in order to defray the expences incurred in carrying into effect the provisions herein before made.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a sum not less than one hundred dollars shall have been subscribed, and paid or contributed in any one year, within any of the counties of this state, for the support of an academy therein, for the purpose of teaching grammar, the elements of mathematics, geography and history, and the trustees of the said county, or a majority of them, shall certify to the state treasurer, under their hands and seals, that an accademy, wherein the same are actually taught to at least twenty-five scholars, shall have been actually established and continued, the said treasurer is hereby authorised and directed to pay to the said trustees, on their warrant for that purpose, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars in any one year, for each academy so established and continued: Provided also, that the whole sum thus paid to the trustees of any county in any one year shall not exceed eleven dollars for every hundred taxable inhabitants within the same, estimating any fraction exceeding fifty taxable inhabitants as though the said fraction amounted to one hundred.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever such a sum shall have been as aforesaid subscribed, and paid or contributed in any county, as an addition to the sum allowed out of the public treasury to any of the schools mentioned in the first section of this Act, as would amount to at least one hundred dollars a year, for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section, and the said trustees, or a majority of them, shall have certified the same to the state treasurer as aforesaid, and that the branches of education last mentioned are actually taught therein, the state treasurer is hereby authorised and directed to pay to the said trustees, on their warrant drawn for that purpose, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each such academy in any one year, subject to the same restriction as is mentioned in the last preceding section.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever the number of academies described in the two last preceding sections shall be so great in any one of the counties in this state, that the whole bounty or additional sum allowed by the state to such county shall have become insufficient to afford the full sum of one hundred dollars to each of the said academies, the trustees of the said county shall equally apportion the whole sum so allowed to the said county, and divide the same among the whole number of the academies so as aforesaid established within the same.

Sect. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the trustees of each county shall keep, or cause to be kept, fair accounts of the number of academies so as aforesaid established and kept up in their county, specifying the place where each academy is kept, the name of the master or masters, the money expended on each academy, the time during which the same has been kept open, and, as nearly as may be, the number and ages of the scholars, and the times during which each scholar has been taught, and shall annually furnish a copy of such account to the Governor, to be by him laid before the Legislature at their first session in every year; and the said trustees are hereby further authorised and directed to fix and establish fit and convenient rules and regulations, prescribing the qualifications and terms of admission of each and every person to be employed as a master or masters therein, and from time to time to ascertain, fix, and, if they see fit, alter the rules and regulations for conducting and well ordering the said academies; Provided always, that the said trustees shall admit no person as a teacher in any of the said academies, unless it shall first satisfactorily appear to them that such teacher is at least qualified to teach the several branches of education herein before mentioned, and is also a person of good moral character.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That none of the bounties herein before mentioned in the fourth section of this Act shall be paid as aforesaid by the said state treasurer to the trustees of any county, which is indebted to this commonwealth for arrears of taxes assessed not less than two years before the time at which such county would otherwise be entitled to the said bounty, but the said treasurer shall in such case open an account between the state and the said county, and credit the said county with the whole amount of the bounty to which said county might be otherwise entitled, until the credits so allowed shall balance the whole amount of the said arrears of taxes, and no longer.

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever the monies payable out of the state treasury are withholden, as mentioned in the next preceding section of this act, the treasurer of the proper county shall, on warrant for that purpose drawn by the trustees of his county, pay out of the county monies the amount thereof, and charge the same in account with the commonwealth for arrearages of taxes: Provided the sum so as aforesaid drawn does not exceed the sum to which the said trustees would be entitled for the use of schools, if there was no arrearages of taxes due.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand five hundred dollars annually be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expences incurred by reason of the provisions herein before made for the support of academies, which sum and every part thereof, shall be paid out of the funds which now are or hereafter may be appropriated to the support of government.

Pennsylvania, ss.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received satisfactory information, that a Pestilential or Contagious Disease prevails in the West-India Islands; and there is great cause to apprehend the introduction of the said Disease into this Commonwealth, by vessels arriving either directly from the said Islands, or circuitously from the Spanish Main, and other Spanish, French and Dutch Settlements in America. THEREFORE, and in pursuance of the authority to me by law given, I have deemed it proper forthwith to issue this Proclamation, HEREBY GIVING PUBLIC NOTICE of the information which I have received, and in pursuance of the regulations heretofore lawfully made and established by the Inspectors of the Health-Office of the Port of Philadelphia, I DO HEREBY PROCLAIM, direct and require, that any and every Ship or Vessel, arriving from any foreign Country, shall undergo a strict examination before the same shall be permitted to pass the Health-Office; that all vessels arriving at the Health-Office in a healthy state, from any of the West-India Islands, the Spanish Main, or any other Spanish, French or Dutch Settlements in America, shall undergo a quarantine of five days, from the time of their arrival respectively;—that all vessels arriving at the Health-Office in a healthy state, from any port or place, at which the Yellow Fever, or any other pestilential or contagious disease prevailed at the time of their respectively leaving the same, shall undergo a quarantine, in addition to the general quarantine aforesaid, for so many days after their arrival respectively at the Health-Office, as will make the term or period, since they left their respective ports or places of departure, amount to twenty-five days; that if any ship or vessel arriving at the Health-Office in a healthy state, shall have lost on her passage

thither any mariner, paſſengers, or other perſons belonging to the ſame, in conſequence of any Diſeaſe which the Reſident Phyſician ſhall deem to have been of a peſtilential or contagious nature, ſuch veſſel ſhall undergo a quarantine for the term or period of twenty days, to be computed from and after the day of the deceaſe of ſuch mariner, paſſenger or other perſon;—that the cheſts, clothing, bedding, and other effects of any mariner, paſſenger or other perſon, who ſhall die with a peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe on the voyage, and all other goods, wares and merchandize ſuppoſed to be infected on board the ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be landed at the Health-Office, in order that the ſame may be fumigated and properly cleanſed;—and that all ſhips or veſſels arriving at the Health-Office in a ſickly ſtate ſhall be forthwith reported by the reſident Phyſician to the Inſpectors of the Health-Office, and ſhall be ſubject to ſuch detention, order and regulations as they ſhall in ſuch caſes reſpectively deviſe and preſcribe. And the reſident Phyſician, conſulting Phyſician, Health-Officer, and Inſpectors of the Health-Office of the port of Philadelphia, and all other perſons whoſoever, in any wiſe entruſted with the execution of the laws for preventing the introduction of peſtilential or contagious diſeaſes into this Commonwealth, are required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in diſcharging the duties of their reſpective ſtations, and more eſpecially in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the GOVERNOR,
A. J. DALLAS, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM A PARIS JOURNAL.

Concluded from our laſt.

Our commercial intercourſe, the allurement of our climate, the elegance of our manners, the ſplendor of our arts, the pre-eminence of our ſciences, the grandeur of our dramatic and muſical productions, the intereſt of our public papers, and of the fine moral and political works which will ariſe from the liberty of the preſs, ſo aptly ſtyled the terror of all tyrants; all theſe auxiliaries of our political liberty will be able to diffuſe its principles to the remoteſt parts.—— Should it not ſeem that a people capable of enlightening all other nations, has ſufficient influence over them to be their tutor?

When North America had obtained liberty by conqueſt, did ſhe ſend into France, then in bondage, her battalions and her heroes, her cannons and her Waſhington, to convert us by force to liberty? No,—ſhe ſent us the peaceful Franklin, and that ſage, by his habitual communications with ſome men of talents, contributed more to our emancipation from his modeſt dwelling in Paſſy, than all the batteries and armies of the Congreſs would have ſerved to obſtruct it.

And how did Franklin triumph over the thunder itſelf? Did he ſcale the heavens and fulminate the lightning? No,—he attracted it; he as it were obtained it by ſtealth and made it his own.

Such ſhould be our conduct towards foreign deſpots; we muſt ſteal from them their power, annihilate it in their hands, and they will quickly diſappear.

Let us have Franklins to ſend to them, let our great men revive from the aſhes of thoſe ſmitten by our laſt tyrants; let us call forth men by the liberty of writings, and writings by the liberty of men; with ſuch leaders we ſhall make deſpotiſm fall from the hands of the tyrant.

You yourſelves, repreſentatives of the people, can from this hall accelerate, and perhaps effect the grand revolution of the human race, and you can do it by the very act which will give peace to a part of Europe; notwithſtanding your errors, you muſt ſtill be the firſt national aſſembly of all ages and of all countries.

You will be the firſt to raiſe ſo numerous a people from a ſtate ſo abject to ſo much ſplendor; to diffuſe a vigorous ſap and an energetic life through ſo large a maſs of people ſo thoroughly vitiated by ancient inſtitutions; to make a free people with ſo many elements of ſervitude; a people of brothers with ſo many elements of public and private diſcord; a people of heroes with ſo many daſtardly and venal habits.

It remains for you only to crown your labours by the great act of civiſm which France expects at your hands; ſecure your work and your glory is at its height. If you ſeize this moment, when every thing ſinks beneath our arms, to fix your renown and dazzle all eyes with its ſplendor, it will be a bleſſing to humanity as well as your merited reward; it will be the mirror of Archemides, which from the port of liberty will be able to reduce to aſhes the fleets that will dare to menace it.

By the ſhip Glaſgow, Capt. Williams, arrived here from Dublin, and the ſhip Fanny, Capt. Braine, arrived at New-York from Glaſgow, we have the following advices, taken from Glaſgow and Dublin papers to the 4th of March, ultimo.

AMSTERDAM.

In the ſitting of Feb. 3d, the morning aſſembly having been opened, the Preſident read a letter from one of their deputies at the Hague, of which the following is an extract:

At the prayer of the inhabitants, it is decreed to oppoſe the Regency.

The commiſſion for the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, which was compoſed of the citizens Vander Does, Van de Wall, Dadel Salomoner, and Jan Van Stralen, has been replaced by other citizens.

On a miſſive from the French Repreſentatives to regiſter the poſſeſſions of the Stadtholder, it was decreed, that the deputies of the generality ſhould make known to the French Repreſentatives, on the part of their High Mightineſſes:

I. That many of the poſſeſſions alluded to were not in fact the property of the ci-devant Stadtholder, but he was only permitted to hold them for his own uſe.

II. That it would firſt be neceſſary to deduct his debts, which were enormous.

III. That he did not hold his poſſeſſions as Stadtholder, but as a private individual.

It was then decreed to refer this miſſive to the Committee of Public Safety, to take the opinion of citizen Vander Drogt, Fiſcal of the domains, on that ſubject, &c.

A Commiſſion of the Arbitrators of Diemen, demanded that they might diſplace their Bailiff; but they were informed it could not be done without a real accuſation was brought againſt him, being an eſtabliſhed officer of the city, and that it was alſo neceſſary for ſuch accuſation to be confirmed by proofs. However, it was adviſed to eſtabliſh another college of Sheriffs.

DOVER, March 3.

Laſt night arrived an American veſſel from Calais, with the Engliſh boys from the ſchools of St. Omers and Douay, about 100 in number. They were ſent under a particular order of the Convention. The children at Calais were not permitted to come with them. The veſſel brings nothing new.

AFFAIRS OF HOLLAND.

In yeſterday's paper we detailed the tranſactions of the people of Holland in their revolutionary ſtate. Our readers will obſerve that the Government is ſtill veſted in their high mightineſſes the States General. The Provincial Aſſemblies only have been new modelled proviſionally, and in all the ſubordinate departments of office, in the collection of the revenue, and in all but the moſt confidential ſituations, the old perſons remain. The private letters confirm the accounts in the Journals of the exemplary conduct of the French ſoldiery, and of the perfect tranquility which reigns in every part of the United Provinces. The following papers we yeſterday abridged, but they are eſſential to the ſeries.

The Speech of Mr. Peter Paulus, with which he opened the Aſſembly of Proviſional Repreſentatives, was as follows:

Speech of Citizen Peter Paulus, Preſident of the Aſſembly of the Proviſional Repreſentatives of the Free People of Holland, at the opening of its Sittings of the 27th January.

"Behold, citizens, at length the grand baſis of your liberty founded, and the Ariſtocratic edifice of your ancient government overthrown. Doubtleſs this baſis will prove durable, having been fixed by the expreſs will, and under the ſupreme direction of the Almighty, whoſe all-powerful hand has been ſo manifeſt in the events which have lately happened to us. During one of the moſt glorious campaigns of which the annals of the world ſpeak, the French army had already approached our frontier, and had even ſet foot upon our territory, when the natural force of our country, its rivers, its waters of every kind, appeared to retard in ſome degree, & during a certain period, their progreſs; for experience has ſhewn, that nothing can finally reſiſt the courage, the activity, and the indefatigable perſeverance of the French nation, and that frontier towns, fortreſſes, and ſtrong holds of every kind fall before their zeal and their inconceivable efforts: But at a moment, however, when it was leaſt expected, and when the campaign was thought to be at an end, a froſt, the moſt intenſe which has almoſt ever been known, transformed at once our rivers, our canals and our inundations into fords and bridges, and what was eſteemed in former times the ſtrength of our country and the ſecurity of our government; became the means of accelerating the progreſs of the arms of a nation which has ſolemnly and publicly declared, that they regard us not as enemies, but as brethern and allies. This ſtriking event ought to lead us to contemplate with reſpectful admiration the adorable ways of the Almighty, who, when the proſpect of the freedom of our country was otherwiſe diſtant and uncertain, thus ſaved the effuſion of ſo much blood, and preſerved ſo many cities and contries from deſtruction.

"Let us, our hearts filled with gratitude, render thanks to God for this wonderful interference of his Providence; and ſince our liberty has ſo manifeſtly been founded by his will, let us keep his divine example before our eyes, and in all humility endeavour to make it the object of our imitation. Let juſtice, equity, and humanity be the beginning and the end of all our actions and reſolutions; and laying aſide all hatreds, all ſpirit of party and of vengeance for former wrongs, let us remember that it was he who taught us to "bleſs thoſe that curſe us."

"Then will a bleſſing attend our labours: then, and then alone, union will ſpring up among us, union, without which we have ſeen this country cannot ſubſiſt, but with the aid of which we have a bright example in our annals, that we are invincible.

"Then tranquility and calm will reign in every breaſt, and the foundation being thus ſo happily laid, the edifice of our liberty will be gradually reared amid the influence of virtue, of reaſon, and of philoſophy.

"When the ſovereignty of the people ſhall have been acknowledged, when the unalienable rights of man, without diſtincton of religious or political opinions, ſhall have been ſolemnly declared, we may expect that peace, liberty, and ſecurity, which have been ſo long baniſhed from our land, will again take up their abode with us, and will form the ſource of our common felicity.

"It is for this moſt deſirable end, that I offer up my prayers to the Almighty, that he may grant us his divine bleſſing; that he may afford to us all, and particularly to me, whom this aſſembly has favoured with ſuch a mark of its confidence, his paternal aſſiſtance, and that he may turn the efforts which we are about to make, to the happineſs of a people ſo long outraged, inſulted, and oppreſſed."

LONDON.

February 22.

The advices received by Government from the Britiſh army in Germany, come down to the 13th inſtant, at which time the head quarters were at Oſnaburg. The ſick, &c. were at Embden, accompanied by the 42d regiment, where every preparation was making by Captain Popham for the embarkation of our troops.—Deventer, it appears, was occupied by the enemy a few hours after the allies had abandoned it; and it was between Amersford and this place that our army were chiefly harraſſed in their retreat. The French did not ſeem diſpoſed to purſue them any further; but the fatigue and hardſhips which our brave countrymen encountered on their march, were nevertheleſs very great, although by no means ſo dreadful as repreſented in ſome communications received by the laſt conveyance.

Some letters received in town from the Continent aſſert, (we ſincerely truſt without any good authority) that out of thirteen thouſand Britiſh ſoldiers which was the ſtrength of the army, when they begun their late retreat, only five thouſand remained when the advices came away. Famine, cold, ſickneſs and the ſword, are ſaid to have combined thus to reduce them.

The laſt diſpatches from Berlin are reported to have brought a poſitive aſſurance from the king of Pruſſia, that his Majeſty is determined to join the confederacy againſt France in earneſt, and to bring into the field an army of 60,000 men. On this ſubject it may not be unworthy of remark, that his Pruſſian majeſty made a promiſe to this effect once before, to the fulfilment of which he was bound by a ſolemn treaty, which conveyed into his coffers ſo many thouſands and hundreds of thouſands of the hard caſh of this country. The ſtriking inſtance of good faith afforded by him on that occaſion is in the recollection of the moſt indifferent obſerver. It is to be hoped, however, that he will, in the preſent inſtance, verify the proverb—"We are never too bad to mend."

The diſpatches from Vienna brought the acquieſcence of the emperor to the terms on which our Miniſters have agreed to furniſh him with the loan.

A large body of Auſtrian troops is ſaid to be on its march to the relief of Luxemburg, which, by all accounts, is reduced to the utmoſt of diſtreſs.

The ſickly regiments at Plymouth have not yet been diſembarked.

The American ſchooner Alert, Captain Dorſet, bound from Havre de Grace to New-York, was ſtranded on the 16th inſt. at Little-combe Shute, on the coaſt of Devonſhire. The crew and a great part of the cargo are ſaved.

Yeſterday a petition was preſented to the King from the city of York, in favour of the war.

Yeſterday morning the 78th, or Highland regiment, conſiſting of 1000 men, embarked at Portſmouth, on board of his Majeſty's ſhips, America, Ruby, and Stately, of 64 guns, each, which ſhips are victualled for 8 months, and are ordered on a ſecret expedition, under the command of Commodore Blankett.

Yeſterday an embargo was laid on all Britiſh veſſels at Portſmouth.

Bread is very ſcarce at this moment in the Departments of France, and in ſome places is entirely wanting. Meat coſts three livres ten ſous a pound, in paper, which, conſidering the depreciation of aſſignats, is at the rate of four-pence ſterling. In Paris bread coſts only four ſous a pound, and every other neceſſary is cheap and plentiful, excepting wood, the ſcarcity of which article has induced the Convention to order all the woods in the environs of the capital to be cut down to ſerve for fuel.—The famous and beautiful Bois de Boulogne, formerly the reſort of all the faſhion of Paris, has met with that fate.

The Glatton Eaſt-Indiaman, one of the ſhips taken up by Government, is fitted out for a ſixty-four gun ſhip. She is to carry 68 pound carronades on her lower deck, and to be commanded by Captain Troll.

The regiments gone on foreign ſervice under convoy of Earl Howe, are the 25th, 29th, 34th, 81ſt, and 96th, which are 3000 men, all in good health and ſpirits. The regiments left behind, are the 17th, 31ſt, 32d, and 48th; being too ſickly for foreign ſervice, they are to be diſembarked at Plymouth and Poole.

February 25.

Letters from Baſle of the 31ſt ult. ſay, that the negociations going on there, are very ſecret. They add, that M. Barthelemy is to go ambaſſador to Berlin.

The report of the death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia has loſt much ground, on the contrary, it was yeſterday ſtated with ſome confidence, on the authority of a gentleman who has arrived at Deal from the continent, that throughout the Ruſſian territories the utmoſt exertions are making with a view to aſſiſt the allied powers with 80,000 men, early in the ſpring.

The king of Poland, we underſtand, retires altogether from public life; and we are moreover aſſured, that a final diviſion has been made of his whole remaining territory between Ruſſia, Auſtria and Pruſſia.

Lord Amherſt's reſignation of his office of commander in chief, was attended with circumſtances which reflect honour on his independent ſpirit; he declined an Earldom and a penſion, both of which were offered him.

Two French emigrants are taken into cuſtody by the mayor of Hull. They had been taking plans of the citadel and fortifications at that place.

February 28.

Accounts are ſaid to be received from Holland, by which it appears, that on a farther examination into the accounts of the Bank of Amſterdam, there is a viſible deficiency of ten millions of florins, not accounted for; in conſequence of which the Agio has fallen from 95 to 84. Through the above channel it is rumoured that Barcelona, in Spain, has ſurrendered to the French:—the whole province of Catalonia is repreſented as in a ſtate of diſaffection.

By the laſt private advices that came from Holland, we hear, that their new and good allies, the French, have made another requiſition in ſpecie, of one million and an half, which with the fourteen

hundred thouſand pounds in goods already obtained, make the firſt fraternal ſqueeze little ſhort of three millions.

According to letters from Hamburg, the Daniſh government had ordered all their garriſons on the borders of Germany, in the Dutchy of Holſtein, to be immediately re-inforced. The troops deſtined for that purpoſe were to march as ſoon as the weather would permit. The Daniſh court is alſo making ſuch diſpoſitions in her dominions in Norway, as indicate that they are not without apprehenſions of the war extending ſtill farther into the North.

A late Frankford Journal contains the following article:—"Many people have no doubt of the continuation of the war, in conſequence of a ſecret treaty between the courts of Peterſburg and Berlin, and other of the allied powers; according to which, Ruſſia ſends 80,000 men to the Rhine; to theſe, 70,000 Pruſſians, and 24,000 Saxons being added, with the quintuple contingent from the German Circles, a body of 400,000 fighting men will be formed."

Although the circumſtances of the murder of the count de Goltz, envoy extraordinary from the king of Pruſſia at Baſle, are not clearly underſtood, yet it appears by all the French Gazettes, that the facts of his having been aſſaſſinated, is undoubted.

Accounts from Italy mention, that much diſcontent reigns among the people at Rome, which has been cauſed by the oppreſſions they ſuffered from the enormous taxes laid upon them, in order to ſupply the extravagant expences of the family of the Holy Father. The populace have ſat fire to and deſtroyed the magnificent palace built by prince Braſchiſ, a nephew to the Pope.

March 2.

We learn, that Count Stahemburg has received intelligence by the laſt meſſenger from Vienna, that the field equipage of his Imperial majeſty is ordered to be got ready, and that this monarch intends in the month of May to be at the head of his army.

Some freſh accounts are ſaid to have been received from Spain, which repreſent the Duke of Alcudi as having entirely loſt his influence in the Cabinet of Madrid, in conſequence of the late failures in the army. Peace, it is added, has in conſequence again become the topic of univerſal converſation.

It is ſaid that propoſitions for peace, through the medium of French Commiſſioners with their army in Holland, have been made; to this we cannot ſpeak with any accuracy; ſuch, however, is repreſented as the fact communicated to the Britiſh Government by General Walmoden. To this effect alſo letters were on Saturday received in the city, particularly from Dover, which ſpoke of the arrival at that port of an American ſhip, the maſter of which was entruſted with diſpatches for Government, direct from the National Convention. Theſe, however, if ſuch really have arrived, are ſuppoſed by ſome to relate ſimply to the adoption of a mode of limited correſpondence between the two countries, ſimilar to what was admitted in former wars.—Mean while all the accounts from France, and theſe are now frequent, agree in repreſenting the people of that country as unanimouſly in favour of peace, and add, that the ſyſtem of moderation has attained ſuch ſtability as to leave room to hope that a legetimate government, ſuch an one as the Allied Powers can have no objection to treat with upon equitable terms, will ſpeedily be eſtabliſhed. In addition to the above, we are aſſured that Government have received ſome authentic accounts directly from the royaliſts in La Vendee, brought by Captain Baker, lately eſcaped from Breſt, and arrived at Exeter, which ſtate them as yet in great force, and contradict the repreſentation of Charette having acceded to their terms of the Convention. In Britanny another large body, denominated by way of diſtinction Chouans, have been joined by ſeveral ſkilful officers of the line, who now command them. There is no Republican Army of force in either of the above diſtricts.

March 3.

A commiſſioner is arrrived in this country from France, to treat for an exchange of priſoners. This circumſtance has given riſe to a report that the National Convention had ſent to propoſe to our government the opening of a negociation for peace. We can poſitively ſtate that this rumour proceeds from the cauſe we have ſtated, and the commiſſioner has no other powers than to treat on the ſubject here mentioned.

"The accounts brought from Ireland, by the mail of yeſterday, are truly important. The diſpatches from England, in the hand writing of Mr. Pitt, ſignifying his majeſty's command to Earl Fitzwilliam to ſtop the progreſs of the Catholic bill, and of the bill for the repeal of the Convention act, and to reinſtate the perſons who had been turned out of office, arrived there on Wedneſday laſt, the 25th ult. And the diſpatches, we underſtand, contained a commiſſion, in caſe Earl Fitzwlliam ſhould feel indiſpoſed to comply with this temporary mandate, for the appointment of Lords Juſtices to hold the reins of government in his room until a ſucceſſor ſhould arrive. The Lords Juſtices to be the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and the Primate.

This was the report in the higheſt political circles in Dublin, and the friend of Lord Fitzgibbon ſaid, that they had confidential letters from Mr. Pitt, aſſuring them, that the motions for the introduction of theſe bills into parliament, as well as the diſmiſſions of Mr. Beresford, Mr. Wolf, and Mr. Toler, had been done in direct contradiction of the agreement made with Earl Fitzwilliam; and that foreſeeing the reſignation of the Lord Lieutenant, his majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to put the office into commiſſion. Earl Camden was mentioned in the ſame circles as the perſon likely to ſucceed.

Nothing can equal the ſhock of the ſurprize which this diſpatch gave the Iriſh nation. In the Houſe of Commons, on Thurſday laſt, the 26th ult. a motion was made for an addreſs to Earl Fitzwilliam, declaring that he poſſeſſed the confidence of that houſe, and praying him to continue in the ſituation of Lord Lieutenant. This motion produced an intereſting converſation, in which Mr. Ponſonby ſaid, that the time was not come for giving the neceſſary explanations of the reports then circulating: but, he truſted, the time was not diſtant, when they would be fully explained, and, he hoped, ſatisfactorily, to the honour of all parties. In the mean time he requeſted, that the gentlemen would withdraw their motion, which was accordingly done.

The Lord Lieutenant did not loſe a moment in ſending off a meſſenger with his reſignation of the office, and fixing the day for his departure. Unleſs the whole of the arrangements which he avers were made before his ſetting out from England, and upon which he has literally acted, ſhall be confirmed, he may be expected in England in a week or ten days from this date.

This is not to be conſidered as an ordinary change, comprehending no other conſequence than that of the momentary triumph of one party over another. It involves, in the opinion of wiſe and enlightened ſtateſmen, the fate of Ireland.

March 4.

The only mention of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in the Dutch papers is, that in December ſhe had been ſo much indiſpoſed as to be let blood, butwhen the accounts left Peterſburgh ſhe was much better.

The accounts from Poland are moſt ſhocking. Such have been the devaſtations of the Ruſſian and Pruſſian arms, that the miſerable remnants of the peaſantry, after endeavoring to protract life by mixing bark with their ſcanty pittance of meal, are dying in their cottages by road ſides, and in the fields for want of food.

In Germany, beyond the Rhine, proviſions are ſo ſcarce that the peaſants are unable to to procure a ſufficiency of black bread. Gen. Clairfayt, has been obliged for want of ſubſiſtence, to make a conſiderable part of the troops under his command fall back from the Rhine. Such are the miſeries of war—pity they are not as ſeverely felt in the Cabinet as in the Cottage!

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Paſſengers to the number of near one hundred, including families, came ont in the Fanny---who confirm the accounts of the poor people having ſuffered much from the ſeverity of the weather. From the generoſity of the affluent, however, they have received great relief. The papers are full of inſtances of this nature.

Capt. Kemp, of the Ohio, on the 3d April, ſpoke the ſhip Adventure, on the Banks of Newfoundland, out 43 days from Greenock, bound to this port.

The laſt accounts from all the Northern parts of Europe, agree in repreſenting the diſtreſs of the people for want of food to be great and melancholy, beyond deſcription. The inhabitants in many parts periſhing, and yet more numerous armies are raiſing, than have ever been on foot at any one time. Even the harveſt can hardly relieve them in many parts, where the country has been laid waſte by the ravages of war. What may be the demand for proviſions in this country, God only knows: But how happy muſt the Americans deem themſelves who ſtill enjoy peace and plenty.

The new brig Harmony, Capt. Tinker, of Philadelphia, arrived at Cork, on the 6th of February.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

SIR,

INCLOSED, you will receive a copy of a letter addreſſed to me by the Secretary of State, dated the 16th inſtant; in which he communicates the requeſt of the Preſident of the United States, "that whenever, a fleet, ſquadron or ſhip, of any Belligerent Nation, ſhall clearly and unequivocally uſe the rivers or waters of Pennſylvania, *as a ſtation in order to carry on hoſtile expeditions from thence*, I will cauſe to be notified to the Commander thereof, that the Preſident deems ſuch conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their Government for prizes, which may be made in conſequence thereof." You will be pleaſed, Sir, to pay ſtrict attention to the object of the Preſident's requeſt; and if you ſhall at any time aſcertain the caſe to which it refers, you will communicate the circumſtances, without delay, to me, or in my abſence to the Secretary of State, that the neceſſary meaſures may be purſued for procuring a redreſs of the grievance.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 20th April, 1795.

To NATHANIEL FALCONER, ESQ. Maſter Warden, &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

Department of State, April 16th, 1795.

SIR,

As it is contrary to the Law of Nations, that any of the Belligerent powers ſhould commit hoſtility on the waters, which are ſubject to the excluſive juriſdiction of the United States; ſo ought not the ſhips of war, belonging to any belligerent power, to take a *ſtation in thoſe waters in order to carry on hoſtile expeditions from thence*. I do myſelf the honor, therefore, of requeſting of your Excellency, in the name of the Preſident of the United States, that as often as a fleet, ſquadron, or ſhip of any Belligerent Nation, ſhall clearly and unequivocally uſe the rivers or other waters of Pennſylvania, *as a ſtation, in order to carry on hoſtile expeditions from thence*, you will cauſe to be notified to the commander thereof, that the Preſident deems ſuch conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality;—and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their Government, for prizes, which may be made in conſequence thereof. A ſtanding order to this effect, may probably be advantageouſly placed in the hands of ſome confidential officer of the militia; and I muſt entreat you to inſtruct him to write by the mail to this Department, immediately upon the happening of any caſe of the kind.

I have the honor to be,

With great reſpect and eſteem,

Sir, your Excellency's

Moſt obedient Servant.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennſylvania.

A true Copy,

JAMES TRIMBLE, Dep. Sec'ry:

NOTICE.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *Willlam Garriſon*, late of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, by the firſt day of July next; and all who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to JEREDIAH DUBOIS, accounting adminiſtrator, by the above time.

JOSHUA GARRISON, JEREDIAH DUBOIS, } Adminiſtrators.

Pittſgrove, April 21, 1795. ‖

Seventy Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſheriff of Cumberland county, on or about the 11th day of March, 1794, a certain JONATHAN MORE, by trade a weaver, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 35 years of age, hair very thin and brown, grey eyes, black beard, his cloaths unknown; he is ſuſpected to be ſomewhere in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up ſaid MORE, and delivers him to the Gaoler of ſaid county, ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if confined in any gaol in the United States.

REUBEN BURGIN, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, April 20, 1795. ¶

BARK.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of the Bark brought to Philadelphia theſe two laſt ſeaſons having been damaged, has been found inadequate to the demand. The Tanners of Philadelphia, as encouragement to Farmers, offer for *Spaniſh* and *Cheſnut*, NINE DOLLARS, and for *White* and *Black Oak* Bark, SIX DOLLARS the cord, if delivered in good order before the firſt day of July; and if damaged, before or after that period, a price in proportion.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1795. ¶

To FARMERS.

To be Sold or Rented,

A New PATENT MACHINE for breaking hemp and flax, moved by one man. Any Farmer who cultivates hemp and flax, by poſſeſſing this machine, may have the advantage of breaking thoſe productions of his own growth, and all his neighbours, ſo as to benefit them, and leave a handſome profit to himſelf. One of theſe Machines will break 500 weight of hemp per day. For terms apply at No. 3, Lætitia-court, near the Jerſey market; where licenſes will be granted to ſuch perſons as are deſirous to erect ſaid Hemp-Breaks.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1795. *

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 24th of March laſt, an apprentice lad, named John Ferguſon, about 19 years of age; had on, and took with him, a cloth coat, fulled lincey jacket and overalls, and a pair of nankeen overalls, good ſhoes and ſtockings, and a good hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

April 3. ALEXANDER RUSSEL.

FOR SALE.

A CAPITAL SEAT for a ſlitting mill, and two hundred and fifty acres of limeſtone wood land, lying on the Walnkill river, in the county of Suſſex, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, thirty-ſix miles from Acquackenack landing on Newark river, and about 44 miles from New Windſor on the North river. There are on the premiſes capital ſeats for a ſlitting mill, a merchant mill, and a ſaw mill; being on a large and never-failing ſtream of water, with fifty feet fall, little expence will be required in making a ſhort dam. The premiſes are ſituated within two miles of Franklin furnace, and there are ten forges within the diſtance of ſeven miles, whence a conſtant ſupply of bar iron may be had, either to purchaſe, or work on the ſhares. For terms apply to W. HITOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Franklin furnace, near Suſſex Court-houſe. SAMUEL SHARP.

April 20th, 1795. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, in the evening of the 30th of March, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice boy, named Joſeph Couch, about eighteen years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlender built, dark eyes, brown hair, ſometimes wears it tied; had on, and took with him, two upper ſhort jackets, made of home ſpun thick cloth, lead coloured, one of them new, double breaſted, with large white metal buttons on, and three large buttons to each ſleeve, the other ſingle breaſted, pretty much worn, two home ſpun waiſtcoats, of the ſame cloth, ſingle breaſted, one of them nearly new, one new roram hat, another wool hat, half worn, and ſundry other cloaths, which cannot be deſcribed. Whoever ſecures the ſaid boy in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

JOSHUA THOMPSON.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 10th 1795. *

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour, employ or take ſaid apprentice away, at their peril.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *William Hallowell*, ſenior, deceaſed, late of Cheltenham, in Montgomery county, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their account, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM HALLOWELL, CALEB HALLOWELL, } Executors.

¶

The well-bred HORSE YOUNG BADGER,

Will Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, at TEN DOLLARS the ſeaſon. If the money is paid by the firſt of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS will be taken.

YOUNG BADGER is a dapple grey, full 15 hands high, riſing 7 years old, ſtrong, boney and handſome; his carriage and movement is equal to any horſe in America.

YOUNG BADGER won the ſubſcription purſe at Warwick, laſt fall, with a great deal of eaſe, and his performance on the turf is allowed, by good judges, to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe in America.

YOUNG BAGGER was bred by Lambert Beard, Eſquire, of Maryland; his ſire was Goodnor Ogle's full-bred horſe Badger; his dam was got by the full-bred horſe Patrick; his grandam by General Cadwallader's famous horſe Juniper, and was out of the celebrated running mare Queen Ann.

JOSEPH DUNN.

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by

Wrigley & Berriman,

No. 149, Chesnut-street.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. Cast by Fry. For a Specimen, see COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the last work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1/8 per lb. Cast by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 39 lbs. at 4/ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7 per lb.

Letters, post paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

FOUND,

On the stage road, between the Red Lion tavern and Bristol,

A POCKET-BOOK, containing several papers, and a small sum of money.—The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying the expence of this advertisement, by applying to the subscriber, near the Red Lion. SIMON SIPLER.

April 10. 1795. †

WAS FOUND,

On Saturday, the 18th inst. between Moore's Town and Cooper's ferry,

A small Sum of Money in Notes. The owner, by applying at No. 41, Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. April 20. ¶

THE CREDITORS of the estate of Hugh Evans, late of Gwyned township, Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the subscribers for settlement; and those indebted, to make immediate payment.

SARAH EVANS,
GEORGE MARIS,
LEVI FOULKE,
} Administrat.

Third Month 12, 1795. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of March last, an apprentice boy, named Daniel Creeley, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, slim made, strait brownish hair, sometimes wears it tied; had on, and took with him, an old shirt, greyish cloth under jacket, a lightish lincey coattee, old buckskin breeches, a pair of striped corduroy ditto, pale blue yarn stockings, and half-worn shoes, with plated buckles, also two felt hats, one nearly new. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, in Newtown, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania. STEPHEN TWINING.

N. B. The said apprentice took with him a likely young dog, of a greyish colour, belonging to his master.

April 4, 1795. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 12th instant, from the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, an Apprentice LAD, named MATTHEW BARNHILL, between 18 and 19 years of age, better than 5 feet high, remarkably thick set, fair hair, tied, very coarse featured, with large nose and eye-brows, has a scar on the right cheek down to the chin, his left great toe apt to be sore with the nail, his beard appears as if he might be more than 30 years of age, has very hairy legs: Had on, when he went away, a high crown castor hat, broadcloth mixt coloured coattee, very much worn, with plated sugar-loaf buttons, spotted velveret vest, new cut and ribbed velvet breeches, with sugar-loaf buttons, and silver knee-buckles, grey yarn stockings which have been foaled, half worn neats leather shoes, with double chaped plated buckles, and a fine homespun linen shirt; he had two neckcloths, one white, the other black, is a shoemaker by trade, has 2 years and 7 months to serve; he may loiter about, and try to get work, as he had not much money. It is supposed he will make towards Pittsburgh, as his mother lives there with her son-in-law, —— Finnemore. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home to his master, paid by

HENRY TIMANUS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour, conceal, or carry off said Apprentice at their peril.

April 16, 1795. ¶

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Nice, senior, late of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are once more requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts before the first day of June next, duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscribers.

JOHN NICE, and
GEO. DE BENNEVILLE,
} Exec'rs.

Bristol township, April 7, 1795. *

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, sale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the township of Horsham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the said *David Parry* is since deceased, and no division made: These are therefore to request all persons having demands against the said *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the same, properly attested, to the subscribers, Executors to the estate of *David Parry*, on or before the first day of the Sixth Month next, when a division of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER,
} Executors.

Fourth Month 13th, 1795. *

To be rented by the Year,

or for a longer Term,

A HOUSE and LOT, whereon a new store house has been lately built, situate in West-Bradford, Chester county, near to Friends' Meeting-house, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Strasburg, Lancaster, &c. and where a store has been kept these several years past, and at present seems much wanted. The premises may be entered on immediately, as the tenant has lately removed. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, of

HUMPHRY MARSHALL.

West-Bradford, 4th of Fourth Month, 1795.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Delaware county, about the 9th or 10th of Twelfth Month last, Six SHEEP. Any person owning them, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES PAIFT.

Third Month 15, 1795. *

Mount-Holly GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IS to be opened by the subscriber, on the 4th Day of May next, where Youths may be instructed in the Rudiments of the English and Latin Languages gramatically, and several useful Branches of the Mathematicks.

With Sentiments of gratitude, he returns his most unfeigned Thanks to his Friends, who have spontaneously patronised this Institution, and wishes to assure them, that to merit a Continuance of their Confidence is the sincere Desire of

WILLIAM O'LEARY.

April 7th, 1795. *2w

From 800 to 1000 Cords of BARK,

WANTED by JONATHAN MEREDITH, who will give the highest market price for Hemlock, Spanish, Chesnut white and black oak bark, enquire at No. 27, South Third-street; where he has for sale as usual, all sorts of Leather Hides, &c.

The full-blooded Horse,

MERABIAN,

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Fairfield, Cumberland, New-Jersey, at the low rate of one dollar and an half the single leap, three dollars for the season, or six dollars to insure a foal. The Merabian is a dark chesnut sorrel, rising eleven years old, full sixteen hands high.

JAMES BRADFORD.

March 6th, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the premises, on the 30th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, 2 miles from Newtown, 2 miles from Yardly's ferry, and within a mile of a Grist-mill, joining lands of Richard Stilwell, James Gilky, and Benjamin Palmer, containing 231 acres, 20 of which is good meadow, 50 acres of timber, the remainder good plough land; there are on said farm a two story house, with 3 rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, a large Kitchen adjoining, with a well of excellent water under the piazza, 2 barns, with good stabling, sheds, and other out-buildings, 3 good apple orchards, and many other fruit trees, several never-failing springs of water running through the whole, now in the possession of Mark Palmer. The conditions to be made known on the day of sale, by

JESSE LARREW.

N. B. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may see the same, by applying to Mark Palmer, on the premises, or Richard Stillwell. *

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of William B. Hockley, Esq; deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers; and all who are indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment of their respective debts, to Samuel M. Fox, No. 144, Chesnut-street, the accounting Administrator.

JOHN WILCOCKS,
GEORGE FOX,
ALEXANDER WILCOCKS,
SAMUEL M. FOX.
} Administrat.

April 6th, 1795.

By *JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS,* and *JOHN SPARKS*, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his son, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforesaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, in the township of Deptford, and county aforesaid, near Thomas Cole's saw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or less, the, which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in said county, deceased, purchased of Samuel Clement, deceased, and said Samuel Coles, in his last will, gave the same to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the said David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newbold, to be held by them and their several heirs, as tenants in common, for the use of their several (or five) plantations, and not otherwise; two of which largest plantations he gave to his said daughter Martha, which is now the property of the said David Davis, and Samuel his said son, who desires a division may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the said will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, esquire, *Joseph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Gloucester, commissioners, to divide the said Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or shares as the same was originally held, agreeably to the said will, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of *John Anderson*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the first day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the said *Samnol Kenard*, esquire, *Joseph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said Cedar Swamp and Premises, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG,
JOHNWILKINS,
JOHN SPARKS,
} Esquires.

¶6w

WHEREAS my wife Hannah hath eloped from my bed and board; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SOLOMON GIBBS.

Salem, New-Jersey, April 13, 795. *

BY virtue of a writ of *testatum venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 18t of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. two contiguous Pieces or Parcels of LAND, situate on the southerly side of Schuylkill river, containing 19 acres and 3 quarters of an acre, more or less, about one-fifth of which is meadow ground, the remainder woodland, well timbered, bounded northerly by said river, easterly by land now or late of Dr. William Smith, southerly by a road leading from Righter's ferry to the Lancaster road, and westwardly by land now or late belonging to the heirs of John Righter, a few perches below Righter's ferry, in Lower Merion township, in the county of Montgomery, about seven miles from the city of Philadelphia: taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of John Vanderen deceased, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norris-Town, March 16, 1795.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, an apprentice LAD, named *George Bamford*, between 18 and 19 years of age, was bred a farmer; light brown hair, pale countenance, slim made, wears his hair tied, grey eyes, slim legs, knock-kneed, and drinks to excess; had on and took with him, a roram hat, striped green cloth coattee, striped velvet vest, thick-set breeches, ribbed stockings, all new, two pair of shoes, a fulled linsey lead coloured coattee, linsey vest and trowsers, striped red and blue, one shirt ruffled at the bosom, one flax and tow do. both new, two do. of flax, much worn, muslin neckcloth, a new wallet, marked J. S. with whiter thread. Any person apprehending said Apprentice, and securing him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forwarned, not to harbour or carry off said Apprentice.

§ JACOB SHEARER.

March 25, 1795.

TAKEN up on the 26th of December last, a ship's LONG-BOAT, about 18 feet long and 5 feet and a half thwart. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to GEORCE HILLMAN, Fairfield township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey.

March 16, 1795. ‖

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the first of April till the first of August, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE's, in West-Chester, Chester county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the seal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be seen at his place of standing.

N. B. Any person having an inclination to breed from said Horse, must embrace this last opportunity, as he is certainly sold, and will be removed at the expiration of the season.

West-Chester, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry stone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The highest freight will be given, and employ for the season. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-street. tf

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Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers intend to run the stage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the ensuing season, in the following manner, *viz.*

The stage starts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the same day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfast at Mr. George Lusher's, Second-street, Philadelphia, and sets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wednesday morning.

The second stage will start every Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The stage road, for the present, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Passage for each person to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the same to return; way passengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the same as a passenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and somewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, speaks coarse, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue sailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linsey under jacket, striped brown linsey trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, two pair of stockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfskin shoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

March 15, 1795. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

BARK Wanted.

A LARGE QUANTITY of the following kinds, *viz.* Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Hemlock, Beach, and Birch. A generous price will be given for all brought to market, in good order, the ensuing season, by the Tanners of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

N. B. The sooner Bark is brought to market, after it is dry, the better.

March 16, 1795. *6w

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Chester county, did obtain from the subscriber two judgment notes, the one payable sometime the ensuing month, the other the subsequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of either of said notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the said Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be vested in the subscriber, consequently will not be paid by him, unless the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

Mary Ann Forge, 12th March, 1795. §

TO BE LET,

ALL that two story stone house and barn, and about three quarters of an acre of land, situated on Chesnut-hill, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Whitemarsh, about 9 and ¼ miles from Philadelphia; this is a high and pleasant situation, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect, and is well calculated for an agreeable summer residence. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK.

April 3, 1795. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.